McKean County Miner.

HARRY L. BACKUS, Editor and

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TEACHERS ARE IN SESSION.

Institute Opened Monday Afternoon in Court House.

MANY TEACHERS IN ATTENDANCE.

The Proceedings are Interesting. An Able Corps of Instructors. Good Evening Entertainments.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

The thirty-sixth annual session of the McKean county institute convened under auspicious circumstances, 235 teachers enrolling during the day.

At 2 p. m. Prof. Myers called the session to order. Miss Taylor, whose charming voice and violin added so much to last year's institute, led the [illegible] "Thou Almighty [illegible]." Rev. Dr. Patterson led the devotional exercises.

The first period was occupied by Prof. Green, whose genial presence awakening memories of his excellent work of a year ago, evoked a storm of applause. In his own inimitable happy style he discussed the topic which he has chosen [illegible] classes of reading [illegible] of the child in the highest and best sense. To do this the teacher must have definite purpose, adaptability to his work, individual activity, determined spirit, happy nature, and noble character. Prof. Green intersperses all his work with stories and jokelets that would move a mummy and never fails to improve the [illegible] by clinching some point of his argument.

Miss Strawn talked on drawing. Miss Strawn was unaccustomed to our lecture method, being used to conducting classes in institute work. However, she knows her subject so thoroughly that the manner of presenting it is of little moment. She divides the art into representative, decorative and constructive drawing. In the representative drawing the perspective is the chief feature. The perspective is represented by placing the background higher, making its features smaller and making the foreground more distinct. Miss Strawn illustrated the taking of measurements for perspective, and drew a simple sketch to render the instruction clear. Her motto for teaching is, "Don't talk, draw." Show the child how to draw, don't simply tell him. But let him draw from objects, not copy your drawing.

Dr. Schmucker made himself popular by his inspiring talk on "Nature Study." He defined nature study as a study of nature not to be taken from books or dried and mounted specimens. He pointed out the great difficulty of nature study as the senseless fear we have of all unfamiliar animals. He took as his special subject an impromptu lesson on the dragon-fly and succeeded in showing that dreadful creature to be a very harmless but marvellously interesting insect.

After several announcements by the superintendent the institute was adjourned.

MONDAY EVENING.

Miss Taylor rendered two violin solos in her own inimitable way, to the accompaniment of her sister, the pianist. Then Prof. Green spoke on the subject, "Life's Musical Scale."

After paying a magnificent tribute to music in the common sense of the term, he said that if not all of us could make music with our voices and our hands, that all could at least lead musical lives. The scale of life's music runs from C to C—C, cleanliness; D, digestion; E, education; F, force; G, gladness; A, aspiration; B, benevolence, and C, Christian character. The significant notes in life's scale are "B natural" and "C sharp." As usual, Prof. Green's seemingly inexhaustible fund of stories and jokes was liberally drawn upon in the interest of his audience, who were on the qui vive from start to finish.

TUESDAY MORNING.

Institute opened by the singing of old time favorites as "Nearer My God to Thee," and after devotional exercises conducted by Dr. Calvin, "The Old Oaken Bucket," "There's Much in the Air," "Coming Thro' the Rye," etc. Miss Strawn continued her work on drawing, introducing the subject of color talk. After an instructive talk Miss Strawn illustrated her principles by sketching in a masterly manner a scene from the wild west—an Indian tepee, with its characteristic surroundings.

Dr. Schmucker talked on "Gathering Sunshine." He prefaced his remarks by reminding us that he meant "gathering sunshine" in a literal sense. He said that all energy of the universe, the power that runs our industries, that pulsates in our muscles, that throbs in our brains—every item of force, physical or mental, that operates upon the earth, comes from the sun. The plant is nature's storage battery charged by the sun, imparting its stored up energy to animals and man's inventions. Dr. Schmucker gave a forceful, thoughtful, impressive talk that was very well received.

Dr. Green talked on "The Study of Masterpieces." Among the seventy books published each day in the English tongue not half a dozen in a thousand will live. A well read man is not one who fills up on all this froth of literature, but one who has read a few great books well. Prof. Green then gave some helpful suggestions about what to emphasize in our study of a masterpiece.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

Miss Taylor led in singing. Miss Strawn continued her work in coloring, illustrating her talk by drawing an exquisite bit of rural scenery with its cottage and its woodlands, and the green of the "Eternal Hills" in the background.

Prof. Green talked on "Language." He gave as the chief thoughts: Prize properly the power to speak correct [illegible] write [illegible] appreciate the [illegible] grandest and [illegible] of the world [illegible]

[illegible] of Tom [illegible] Industrial School was introduced and made a happy address that gave considerable new light on the "color question."

Miss Taylor's voice and violin did good service in enlivening the session.

Prof. Schmucker continued his talk on becoming acquainted with nature, giving many interesting points on the supposed natural enemy of mankind, the snake. The distinct and startling description of the terrible "hoop snake" that [illegible] was received with uproarious applause.

TUESDAY EVENING.

Dr. Schmucker gave his excellent lecture on "Little Brother of the Air." His descriptions of bird nature and his delicious interpreting and imitating of bird movement and gesture were the features of an excellent performance. Miss Taylor had previously captivated the large audience by rendering two vocal solos in her characteristic style.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

Miss Taylor led the institute in singing, Miss Bertha Taylor, rendering her usual good service at the piano. Dr. Davis, formerly of Clarion Normal, led the devotional exercises.

Dr. Schmucker took up the subject, "Nature Lovers." Lovers of nature distinctively American. England has produced men who loved and wrote of nature, but none who devoted their lives as did Thoreau, Burroughs and Seton-Thompson among the Americans. Yet it is this love of nature that makes Isaac Walton's Compleat Angler still a live book, though written in Queen Elizabeth's time and chiefly mistaken as to facts.

Prof. Weir discussed "The Worth of a Man." He spoke eloquently on man's relation to the material universe, to the animal world, to the social world, to the industrial world and to the intellectual world; but decided that man's worth is greatest who comes most closely into sympathy with his creator. He who is holy is great.

Prof. Green spoke on "Study of a Characteristic Work." He gave as suggestions: Select a characteristic work; read thoughtfully whole production and gain general idea of it; speak of kind of composition, general and specific; seek to know its history, origin, career and influence on yourself and the race: notice plot; read preface; discuss main characters; select and commit certain extracts; paraphrase certain parts.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

Miss Taylor led in singing. Later in the afternoon she rendered a violin solo, responding to an encore with a sprightly imitation of a county fiddler.

Prof. Wier talked on "A Liberal Education." He gave the ideals of the great schools of education, and concluded that we should learn something from the methods of each. We should know history, literature and the achievements of man. We should come into sympathetic relations with nature; we should bring ourselves into harmony, spiritual and physical, with the laws of the universe. Our aim should be high ideals, aided by refinement and culture.

Dr. Schmucker continued his work on plant study, discussing the significance of the flower, its size, color and appearance; its fertilization, and its purpose. His talk was very helpful to those beginning and acquaintance with botany.

Dr. Green discussed literature of the eighteenth century. The spirit of the eighteenth century began in the revolutions of the seventeenth, with their resulting skepticism. The literature was intellectual, utilitarian, aristocratic, rather than emotional, imaginative and spontaneous. The novel, the historical creations of modern times, political comedy, periodic essays and the beginning of a democracy in literature were the features of this century.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

Hon. [illegible] Rider followed Miss Taylor's two violin solos with a forceful, well-delivered lecture on Agitators, political, social and other, roundly scoring the tyranny of trades unionism and the evils of the day due to agitators. The lecture was well received, considering the position he took.

The balance will appear next week.

Work of Pickpockets.

Bradford Era of Thursday: Last evening while the Repasz band was giving a concert in the public square one of thousands of persons who enjoyed the splendid music was John Peterson of Clermont. Peterson was in the crowd and laughed at the good natured horse play which numerous amateur comedians were indulging in. A number of young men who were around Peterson became unusually active at a certain stage of the supposed fun and closing in on the Clermont man they whirled him about with each other [illegible] object of some [illegible] pockets containing [illegible] and [illegible] the theft was [illegible] Peterson [illegible] had been "touched." He lost no time in apprising the police. Three suspects were arrested, but no long was found in their possession and it is safe to say that Mr. Peterson will never see his $1,240 again.

Peterson had taken the money from a bank where it had been on deposit and was about to pay for a farm with it. He keenly feels his loss.

During the afternoon and evening three other cases of larceny from the person were reported to the police. The victims were in the vicinity of the depots when they were robbed.

Friday's Era: Thomas Blair of DuBois Centre was relieved of a check given by the South Penn Oil company and $30 in cash, while in the act of boarding a trolley car near the depot yesterday afternoon and reported his loss to the police. Another man lost $40 in the same manner, while a third reported the loss of a gold watch. Several other thefts of small amounts were made known to the police during the day.

Era of Saturday: C. G. Fitzgibbon was one of the people who attended the firemen's tournament at the Driving Park yesterday. A small boy attracted his attention and while assisting the lad to find his father a light-fingered thief extracted a pocketbook from one of Mr. Fitzgibbon's pockets. The pocketbook contained $22 in cash, included in which were two $5 gold pieces. The receptacle also contained checks payable to Mr. Fitzgibbon, as follows: One by D. Philips & Co. for $4.50; one by John Rock for $50, and one by T. Hunlon on the Mifflin, Pa., National Bank for $19.50. In addition there were receipts and other valuable papers in the book. No clue.

A Fire on Monday.

A small barn belonging to William G. Holder, located in the rear of his residence on Center street, was destroyed by fire Monday at noon, together all its contents. In the barn were a valuable horse, a buggy, sleigh, harness and other articles, which were destroyed. They were the property of Fred Brown, a glass blower.

The origin of the fire is a mystery. When first discovered smoke was coming from every crevice in the building and when assistance arrived the inside was all on fire and the door was locked. Before the door could be forced all hope of saving the horse or other articles was past.

The fire alarm was promptly given but owing to the distance, mud and inability to get the assistance of a team the hose carts did not arrive in time to render any aid and other property came near being destroyed.

Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining in the post-office at Smethport for the week ending Oct. 11, 1902.

P. F. Algier, Stephen Boyle, Theo. Crowell, John Dillon, Miss Jessie Freeman, Mgr. Opera House.

Persons calling for these letters please say "advertised." All unclaimed letters are sent to the Dead Letter Office two weeks from date of advertising.

J. C. GALLUP,
Postmaster.

Dressmaking.

Having had fours' experience in New York, I am prepared to do all kinds of dressmaking. Address or call on

MISS M. CHRISTIANSEN.

At Henry Hailman's residence.

All kind and sizes of Food Choppers. Cheap. Holmes & Gilfillan.

ANCIENT HISTORY

Happening in McKean County in Days of Old, Taken from the Files.

Washington, May 9, 1864.—Dispatches have just reached here from Gen. Grant. They are not fully divulged yet, but he is on to Richmond. We have taken 2,000 prisoners. A bearer of dispatches has just reached here from Gen. Meade's headquarters. He states that Lee's army commenced falling back on the night of Friday and our army commenced the pursuit on Saturday morning. The rebels are in full retreat for Richmond. General Hancock passed through Spottsylvania Court House at eight yesterday. His headquarters [illegible] were twenty miles south of the battlefield. We occupy Fredericksburg.

A dispatch from Gen. Butler to the Secretary of War dated May 9 says: With 1,700 cavalry we have advanced up the Peninsula, forced the Chickahominy and have safely brought them to our present position. These were colored cavalry and are now holding our advanced pickets toward Richmond. Gen. Kautz with 3,000 cavalry forced the Blackwater, burnt the railroad bridge at Stony Creek, cutting in two Beauregard's force at that point. We have a position which with proper supplies we can hold against the whole of [illegible] supplies. [illegible] has [illegible] by the [illegible] of the railroad [illegible] killed and wounded [illegible] will be treated with any further reinforcements [illegible] from Beauregard's forces.

Washington, May 11, 1864.—Dispatches from Gen. Grant dated at eight o'clock this morning. He says: "We have now ended the 6th day of very hard fighting. The result to this time is very much in our favor. Our losses have been heavy as well as those of the enemy. I think the losses of the enemy must be greater. We have taken over 5,000 prisoners in battle, while he has taken from us but few except stragglers. I propose to fight it out on this line if it takes all summer."

Washington, May 13, 1864.—The following dispatch has just been received by Senator Nesmith from Gen. Rufus Ingalls: "We have made a ten-strike to-day. Hancock went in at daylight. He has taken over 4,000 prisoners and 25 guns and is still fighting. Everybody is fighting and has been for eight days. We shall have them this pop, though it may take a day or two more. They fight like devils. Our losses are heavy, can't say how many. If Augur's forces were here now we could finish them to-day. Hancock captured General Ned Johnson and two other generals, besides lots of lower grades. The old republic is firm. Bet your pile on it. Grant is a giant and hero in war—but all our generals are gallant and as to our men the world never had better.

Washington, May 13, 1864.—Official dispatches are just received dated yesterday at 8 a. m. at the battlefield near Spottsylvania Court House. They state that during the night Gen. Hancock marched from his previous position on our right and occupied the ground between Generals Wright and Burnside. At daylight he attacked with his accustomed impetuosity, forcing the first and then the second line of the enemy's works, capturing the whole of Edward Johnson's division and part of Early's, together with Major-General Johnson, Gen. Stuart and from thirty to forty cannon.

A portion of the 18th Army Corps, under Gen. Butler, met with a repulse near Fort Darling on May 16th. A large body of the rebels assaulted the right flank which was under the immediate command of Gen. Smith, in which Heckman's brigade suffered severely—Gen. Heckman himself being captured. By order of Gen. Butler the army was withdrawn into its intrenchments.

Gen. Sherman has occupied Rome and is driving Johnston towards Atlanta. If he succeeds in capturing the latter place it will be a terrible blow to the rebels, for here they have erected since the rebellion broke out the largest powder manufactory in the world.

McKean county has made some great sacrifices since this war began, but when the tidings of the late battles under Grant and Butler reached us it conveyed painful news to more of our citizens than any preceding ones have. It is with sorrow that we record the death of Charley McCoy of this borough, Philetus Southwick of Keating township and Alfred Hoop of Lafayette township. We also learn that Wilbur Burlingame and Solomon King of Hamlin township were killed during the late battles. These were all worthy, noble young men and their friends have the consolation of knowing that they have given their lives for the salvation of their country and that their memory will be cherished for the great sacrifice they have made.

Shot Gun and Rifle Ammunition, Hunting Coats, Leggings, etc.

Holmes & Gilfillan.

THE NEW OPERA HOUSE.

Company is Formed and Site Located Tuesday Evening.

CORNER MECHANIC AND KING STS.

The Building to be 50 x 100 Feet—Work Will be Rushed to Completion.

At last Smethport is to have a new opera house. After four years of waiting our people are to be rewarded by a suitable play house. It will be known as the Lyceum.

At a meeting of a number of our enterprising citizens in the Hotel Imperial last Saturday night a company was formed and a site selected for an opera house. The site was on Water street, opposite the P., S. & N. depot.

This was not entirely satisfactory to a number of the stockholders and on Tuesday evening another meeting was held and the question of location was again opened. Several other sites were taken up for consideration by the stockholders of the company and after some debate they finally decided to take one at the south-west corner of Mechanic and King streets.

The company at this meeting also elected [illegible] structure will be [illegible] large stage and a [illegible] The seating capacity will be [illegible]

S. P. [illegible] has drawn and submitted plans for such a building and we understand that ground will be broken for our new play house inside of a week.

The State Firemen's Convention.

The twenty-third annual State Firemen's convention, held in Bradford last week was a great success. The visiting firemen and their friends were given the freedom of the city and every manner of innocent sport was indulged in without interference from the police.

At the business meeting Allentown, Pa., was selected as the place for the next annual convention and [illegible] Thomas, Jr., of Norristown was elected president of the association.

Thursday was parade day and an ideal day it was, cold and clear. There were 2,000 men in line and it took fifty minutes for the parade to pass a given point. It is estimated that there were 20,000 visitors in the city to witness the parade.

Friday and Saturday the races were pulled off and Friday afternoon 6,000 people were at the driving park. There were four contestants in the prize drill, as follows: Eagle Hose Co., Pittston, Pa., 95 points, 1st, $300; Rescue Hose Co., Curwensville, 93½ points, 2nd, $150; West Branch Hose Co., Renovo, 91 points, 3rd, $75; McSherrytown Hose Co. scored 85 points.

Fourteen teams contested in the hose race, which finished as follows: Emerald Hose Co., Ridgway, Pa., time 29 1-5, 1st, $400; Erie Hose Co., Hornellsville, N. Y., time 29 4-5, 2nd, $250; First Ward Hose Co., Butler, Pa., time 30; 3rd, $150. Torrent Hose Co, Ithaca, N. Y., also made it in 30 seconds, but were beaten Saturday morning when the tie was run off. George Holley gave a two mile exhibition on his motor cycle. The conditions were not the best for a speed trial of that kind and previous records were not broken. Time by quarters, 1:06 1-5, 2:13 2-5, 3:19, 4:23 1-5. The other motor cycle contests did not take place.

Saturday six companies participated in the 200-yard hub and hub race. The winners were; Emerald Hose Co., Ridgway, Pa., time 22 4-5, 1st, $75; Hunter Hook and Ladder Co., Union City, time 23, 2nd, $50; Erie Hose Co., Hornellsville, N. Y., time 24, 3rd, $25. Hydrant Hose Co., Waterloo, N. Y., was first in this race but were disqualified on account of having "ringers."

The hook and ladder contest took place last and resulted as follows: First Ward Hose Co., Butler, Pa., time 32 2-5, 1st, $75; Torrent Hose Co., Ithaca, N. Y., time 32 3-5, 2nd, $50; Emerald Hose Co., Ridgway, Pa., time 33, 3rd, $25.

C. L. S. C. Notice.

The first regular meeting of Normandy C. L. S. C. will be held at Epworth chapel Monday, Oct. 20, at 7:15 p. m. All members are requested to be present. Also a cordial invitation is extended to all interested in the work. Membership solicited.

MOLLIE PIERCE, Sec'y.

Have you seen the 1902 Triple Effect heating stove with a pilot, which lights the stove without opening the door? Also single and double burners, $14 and $18. No more slamming of doors, the pilot light does the business. The triple effect gas ranges outclass all others in baking, broiling and small gas bills. For sale in Smethport only by J. C. Hamlin.

The best robes and blankets at the lowest prices at Charles Lemmler's.

Subscribe for the MINER.

Court Proceedings.

As the MINER was issued earlier than usual last week, the news of criminal court was incomplete. Below will be found its completion.

Com. vs. Marshall Devine continued to December term and Devine was put under $300 bail.

In the case of Com. vs. John Jones the court ordered defendant discharged.

The jury brought in a verdict of not guilty and prosecutor pay costs in the case of J. H. W. Larson, charged with assault and battery.

The jury brought in a verdict of guilty against Dada [illegible], who relieved a man of a watch and chain and $5 bill at the Grand Central hotel some time ago.

On motion R. D. Brown was discharged.

The cases of Com. vs. Joseph Mulligan and Com. vs. Ludwig Jarson were nol prossed.

F. G. Gallagher was found not guilty of assault and battery, and the costs were placed upon the prosecutor.

In the case of Com. vs. Henry Quinn, malicious mischief, the court ordered defendant discharged and county pay the costs.

The trial of P. R. Donnelly, keeping disorderly house, resulted in a verdict of not guilty and county pay costs.

[illegible]

The jury [illegible] of not guilty and prosecutor pay costs in the case of Com. vs. Henry Quinn.

The defendants were discharged and prosecution pay costs in the following cases: Com. vs. Chas. Harris and Wm. Harkins, Com. vs. Wm. Harkins, Com. vs. Ed Evins.

Com. vs. John Hogwood nol prossed.

Wm. Cody was ordered discharged on payment of costs.

Bert Rowe was found not guilty of selling liquor without a license and the costs were placed upon the prosecutor.

J. S. Banks, on trial for assault and battery, was discharged and prosecution pay costs.

In the surety of peace case of George Bailey, the defendant was ordered to pay costs and placed under [illegible] bond to keep the peace.

Com. vs. [illegible], surety of peace, defendant was discharged and costs placed upon prosecutor.

In the surety of peace case of Elizabeth [illegible], defendant was discharged and Miss Myrtle Ward pay costs.

Sentence was suspended on H. Warshofsky until December term of court and Mr. Warshofsky gave bail for his appearance then.

The cases of Com. vs. D. R. Bradley and Com. vs. John Hevenor were continued.

GRAND JURY FINDINGS.

Com. vs. William Hopley, obtaining goods under false pretenses, a true bill.

Com. vs. Henry Quinn, malicious mischief, a true bill.

Com. vs. D. R. Bradley, selling renovated butter without a license, a true bill.

Com. vs. John Hevenor, selling renovated butter without a license, a true bill.

Com. vs. Peter Healey, assault and battery, a true bill.

Com. vs. M. A. Nusbaum, selling renovated butter without a license, a true bill.

Com. vs. L. Steinhauer, larceny, a true bill.

Com. vs. Bert Rowe, selling liquor without a license, not a true bill.

Com. vs. Chas. Harris and William Harkins, larceny, not a true bill.

Com. vs. Ed Evins, assault and battery, not a true bill.

Com. vs. Wm. Harkins, assault and battery, not a true bill.

Com. vs. Wm. Harkins, larceny, not a true bill.

Com. vs. J. S. Banks, assault and battery, not a true bill.

Com. vs. G. F. Gallagher, fraudulently concealing property, a true bill.

On Friday Judge Morrison imposed the following sentences: Ella Blockwell fined $500, pay costs and sentenced to three months in jail. T. O'Neal and his wife, Nellie O'Neal, were each fined $50, pay half the costs and sentenced to jail for six months. Jerry Robinson was sentenced to pay $50 fine, pay costs and serve seven months in jail. Dada Paugh was fined $100, pay costs, restore property and undergo imprisonment in the western penitentiary for three years. John Setzer was sentenced to pay $100 fine, pay costs and undergo imprisonment for three years in the western penitentiary.

I have the agency for the best gas range on the market. In fact it is the only perfect gas range on the market. It is the one "that makes the others look sick." Call and see it before buying anything else and you will have nothing else.

J. C. HAMLIN.

I have a most complete stock of trunks, suit cases and hand bags. Call and inspect the newest styles.

CHARLES LEMMLER.

HER BOND OF LOVE

By EDWARD DECHERT

• • •

Copyright, [illegible], by A. S. Richardson

The Bondlady, every one called her, except when her name was added to legal papers. There it was recorded "Gretchen MacKenzie."

The Bondlady was a money lender, who demanded tribute for keeping petty offenders out of jail. She entered bail for their appearance in court. Her benevolence was rewarded according to the amount she could collect. Never had she been known to take less than 10 per cent interest.

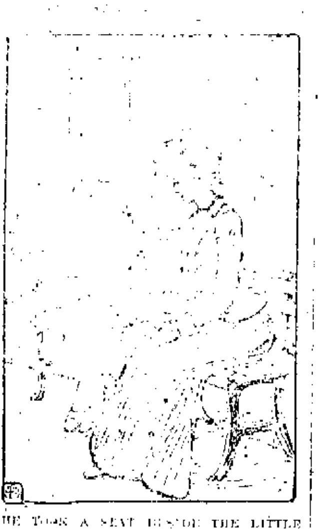
Naturally the worldly goods of the Bondlady had increased wonderfully, and yet she wore calico.

Among the dwellers of the squalid court in which she lived the Bondlady was reputed to be worth a million. As a matter of fact she owned a half dozen dingy houses and had several hundred goldpieces stowed away in stockings.

Never [illegible] one of her customers "jumped [illegible]." Usually they were political [illegible], whose masters found for [illegible] holes of escape in the [illegible]. But to her one [illegible] court office with a force [illegible] that, being interpreted, [illegible] to "produce the bodies" [illegible] for whom she had [illegible]. Unable to keep [illegible], the Bondlady was [illegible] startled.

A [illegible] had been [illegible]. The men captured were the Bondlady's usual style of patrons. They were wanted for by [illegible] she had [illegible]. But [illegible]

[illegible]



SHE TOOK A SEAT BESIDE THE LITTLE WAIF.

she was. The world had scoffed at her; she had vowed the world owed her a living. From being sensitive she had grown harder and harder till now she had no feeling for aught that was human. She loved only her glittering gold, her dingy houses.

The probable loss of much of her wealth had made her wish she could weep—she, whose tear spring had run dry long ago. And here was a little red haired girl, the image of herself in the days lang syne, whose tears came in rivulets, tears enough for both. More than likely it was her hair that made her weep. The Bondlady remembered it had brought tears to her own eyes years ago.

She took a seat beside the little waif and put a coarse hand upon her back with something like gentleness.

"What's th' matter, youngster?"

The little one raised her pinched, dirty, tear stained face. "E-e-everything!" Then she cried again. Presently between sobs, "Aunt Jane said I was a hoodoo—told me to get out—said redheads wasn't—wasn't any good!"

"I knew it!" The Bondlady was pleased with her insight.

The waif looked up, surprised. "Why, you're a redhead, too; ain't you?"

The Bondlady nodded. She hadn't even glanced in the glass for years, and yet a woman! But she had not been allowed to forget she had red hair.

The touch of nature that made them kin seemed to indicate a closer relationship.

Two former clients passed. "Didn't know th' Bondlady had a kid," said one.

"Hiven help it!" was the none too fervent response.

"So yer not goin' back t' yer aunt?" asked the Bondlady.

"No, ma'am!"

"An' where are ye goin'?"

"Don't know." More tears seemed about to flow, but she wiped them away, and her eyes gave a gleam of hope. "Unless you'd take me, ma'am."

"I—I—I'm too poor," remonstrated the Bondlady. "Hard enough t' feed one mouth"—

"Oh, ma'am—I can help—I'm a worker, I am. I won't be any trouble—and—and I know you'll be good to me, 'cause you have red hair. You'll take me, won't you, ma'am?"

She was far, very far, from being pretty, but in spite of tears, in spite of dirt, there was something irresistible about her as she now looked imploringly, hopefully, into the coarse face of the Bondlady.

"Well—we might try it—but"

The little girl would listen to no "buts." Childish glee took possession of her. She seemed like another being.

"Let's go home right now!" she exclaimed, taking her half reluctant benefactress by the hands. "My name's Ruth," she added.

The Bondlady was literally carried away in spite of herself—away from the scene of her labors, back to what she called home.

"It's very dirty," said the little girl ruefully.

"So are ye," retorted the Bondlady.

Ruth took the hint cheerfully. "Where's the soap, ma'am?"

"Soap?" Like tears, soap seemed a dim recollection. "Soap—yes, ye'd better get some soap; ye need soap." And she counted out five pennies. Ruth brought back one of them. The Bondlady put it in her purse.

"There's some big sticks of peppermint"—

"We don't eat candy here."

Ruth showed her temperament was quite as sunny as her hair, swallowing her disappointment instead of the peppermint. Then, having used the soap upon herself, she attacked the floor.

Her cleanliness was contagious. Next morning the Bondlady used soap too. Still more surprising, she bought Ruth a stick of peppermint.

The Bondlady ceased to ply her unpleasant trade merely because of her [illegible] the money sense was still [illegible]. While the [illegible] her "hereinbefore mentioned [illegible] dwellings" she found consolation in the glittering gold concealed in an old chest of drawers. One day Ruth saw her with a stockingful of coin. After that she would no longer listen to pleas of poverty, her entreaties for "goodies" and "pretty things to wear" [illegible] as irresistible as had been her [illegible] in the courtyard.

Fiercely but surely the Bondlady [illegible] that [illegible] of nature grew into [illegible]. [illegible] early spring Ruth [illegible] "How much [illegible]?"

[illegible]

"[illegible] how [illegible]?"

"About [illegible]. But why do ye want t' know [illegible]?"

"[illegible] you only had [illegible] to get out [illegible] to start a little shop."

[illegible]. The Bondlady's [illegible] "That's not a bad [illegible] my money. I'll think about it."

Not long [illegible] of the Bondlady [illegible] and [illegible] to fight [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] the Bondlady and [illegible]

"[illegible]"

Incomplete Show.

[illegible] that children say are not usually worth repeating if they are of the sort that an adult [illegible]. But a [illegible] point of view is in [illegible], as in this story which Dean Hole repeats in his book of reminiscences, "Then and Now:"

"When we restored the western front of our cathedral in Rochester at a cost of many thousand pounds, we had a great celebration and a splendid congress of distinguished people.

"The archbishop and bishops, the lord lieutenant, the high sheriff, our member of parliament, the mayor, the admiral of the dockyard, the general of the district, all marched in state.

"A little boy who watched from a neighboring window was asked what he thought of the spectacle. He frankly replied that he did not like it very much.

"He remarked that there was not a single elephant, and he thought they "might have had a kangaroo!"

An Embarrassing Moment.

The author of "Collections and Recollections" relates a personal experience of having said a "thing one would rather have left unsaid." Even after the lapse of twenty years, he adds, the recollection of the sensations of the moment turns him hot with chagrin.

A remarkably pompous clergyman, a diocesan inspector of schools, once showed me a theme on a Scriptural subject, written by a girl who was trying to pass from the rank of a pupil teacher to the rank of schoolmistress. The theme was full of absurd mistakes, over which the inspector laughed uproariously.

"Well, what do you think of that?" he inquired when I handed back the paper.

"Oh," said I in perfectly good faith, "the mistakes are bad enough, but the writing is far worse. It really is a disgrace."

"The writing? What, my writing?" said the inspector. "I copied the theme out myself."

Pleasing Him.

Mrs. Gay—Yes, I know my husband can't afford all these things, but I'm buying them to please him.

Mrs. Schoppen—To please him?

Mrs. Gay—Yes; there's nothing that pleases him more than a chance to tell his people what a martyr he is.—Philadelphia Press.

A Fair Offer.

Tim Tuff—Aw, I cud lick youse wid both me hands tied behind me.

Swipsey Mulligan—Will yer let me tie em?—Ohio State Journal.

Self love is at once the most delicate and the most vigorous of our defects; a nothing wounds it, but nothing kills it.

LABOR LEADERS ATTACK PATTISON

Knights of Labor Publish Him as the Foe of Workingmen.

VETOED THE EDUCATIONAL BILL

He Is Also Charged By Them With Helping to Form the Coal Trust Despite the Protests of Railroad Men. An Article That Is Attracting Attention.

(From a Special Correspondent.)

Washington, Oct. 7. — Not only is organized labor in Pennsylvania opposing the election of Robert E. Pattison, but laboring men all over the country appear to be keeping a very close eye on the [illegible] campaign. The [illegible] in particular are [illegible] ex-Governor Pattison by every means in their power.

The last issue of "The Journal," the official organ of the Knights of Labor, contains a page article from the pen of John W. Hayes, general secretary-treasurer of the order. It [illegible] attack upon ex-Governor Pattison [illegible] his hostility to laboring [illegible] while he was governor [illegible]. The article goes on to prove that Mr. Pattison is an enemy to popular education as shown in his veto of the Compulsory Education bill when [illegible] in the executive chair. Mr. Hayes in his article on Pattison's hostility to education says:

VETOED EDUCATIONAL BILL.

"The legislative committee of the organization (Knights of Labor) had this matter before it [illegible]. A bill was prepared and introduced [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] persons.

WEIGHED AND FOUND WANTING.

"Ex-Governor Pattison is again a candidate for governor of Pennsylvania and the question of his fitness, his honesty, and his friendship for the cause of the toiler is to be weighed and decided by the voters, and especially by those voters who are workingmen. When he was last a candidate for the same important office, he had the strong support of organized labor and was elected, and he failed us in our hour of need!

"He is the sponsor for the coal trust and was at its baptism, and he probably still favors it in the prolonged strike now proceeding.

"Every friend of labor and those who exist by the well doing of the toilers should be united in one phalanx against the coal combine. They are united to crush organized labor, and all who love fair play and fair pay must unite against them and those who side with them.

FAVORED THE COAL TRUST.

"Judging the present by the past, it is fair to assume that Pattison is a side partner of the coal combine, or, at all events, is favorable to it, as he was in 1891-2. He evidently favored the coal barons then, in spite of his oath to support the constitution of the state of Pennsylvania, which was nullified when the combine was organized, and the fact was officially called to his attention. He was furnished with evidence and maps showing that competition was being wiped out and the law, which was quoted, evaded and disobeyed.

"President Roosevelt said in an interview, published in the Philadelphia Record, Sept. 6, 1902, that 'There is a remedy' for the settlement of the great coal strike. This is doubtless true, for the president must be well informed on the legal and political aspect of the strike. What chance would there be to end a strike if Pattison was governor or one that might occur during his term of office? If the coal barons wanted to end it, Pattison would surely be on hand to obey their desires.

LABOR WOULD PLEAD IN VAIN.

"But labor might plead in vain, as it did on former occasions. His ear was deaf to the pleadings of labor and would be again. If a man cheats you once it is his fault; if he cheats you the second time, you are to blame for giving him the opportunity. Pattison has been tried and found to be an unfaithful friend. His face was turned from us when we asked his aid to do an act of justice. He has been weighed in the balance and found wanting. No workingman should give him a vote. Bury him under such an avalanche of ballots that his name will never be whispered again in either state or national politics."

The above is the severest arraignment by labor leaders of any candidate for governor of Pennsylvania in recent years, and is attracting general attention in every centre of organized labor in the country.

FLAT FOOTED FOR FREE TRADE

The Party of Robert E. Pattison Declares Unequivocally In Favor of Unrestricted Foreign Competition.

The prosperity of Pennsylvania is due to Republican rule and not to Democratic mismanagement. The Democratic party in 1860 went out of power in this state and left a debt of $40,000,000 for the people to struggle with. Now Robert E. Pattison comes along and asks that that party be put again in power.

The Democratic party stands for free trade, the Republican party for protection. A vote for Pennypacker is a vote for the party of prosperity, a vote for Pattison is an encouragement to the tariff-smashers and free silver dreamers, of whom R. E. Pattison was one of the chief. If this is doubted, read the following from the Albany Journal:

In the preparation of the Democratic campaign text book [illegible] issued by the Democratic Congressional committee, Cleveland [illegible] exercised the prevailing [illegible] the first time there [illegible] Democratic party, a [illegible] unequivocal, emphatic [illegible] in favor of free trade. [illegible] about "tariff revision" [illegible] or "tariff for revenue only" [illegible] is simply declared to be [illegible] a "robbery," [illegible] that it "would open [illegible] to benefit our [illegible] money [illegible] asserted that "the [illegible] greater number [illegible] no barriers in trade in order [illegible] may be as cheap as possible [illegible] cost of living [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] Mr. Cleveland in 1892 [illegible] was proposed [illegible] without tariff law, [illegible] enacted by the Democratic congress, the so-called Wilson law was after all, though it made a reduction of the duty on many imports, as a whole a protective measure.

The Democratic declaration for free-trade, absolute free-trade, will make the question whether this country will uphold the policy that has made it prosperous or reject that policy and cast prosperity to the winds, the paramount issue in the congressional elections this fall and in the presidential contest two years hence. The American people made a terrible mistake in 1892; they will not repeat it in 1902 or in 1904.

A Fact For Workingmen.

When the American machinist concludes that he would rather work for $1.46 per day, the wages paid machinists in Glasgow, than for $2.25 per day, the wages paid machinists in New York, he will cast his vote for Democracy and free-trade. We will grant he may pay a little more for some things under protection, but we contend that his advanced wage more than offsets it.—Kingston "Mercury."

An Amusing Proposition.

It is unnecessary to add to the proof of the unprecedented prosperity of the nation. It is conceded. The amusing feature of the Democratic demand that the Republican party, to which this prosperity is due, shall be turned out and the Democratic party, which brought on the nation the frightful distress of 1894-6, restored to power.—Philadelphia "Press."

Look at the Sheep!

The number of sheep in the United States has increased twenty millions since the repeal of the Wilson tariff. A protective tariff always did increase the wealth of the farmer.—Clinton (Mo.) "Republican."

True Sympathy.

Tom—Why so melancholy, old man?

Jack—Miss Jones rejected me last night.

Tom—Well, brace up. There are others.

Jack—Yes, of course; but somehow I can't help feeling sorry for the poor girl.—Chicago News.

Too Much Promised.

"Did her father forgive her for running off and getting married?"

"Yes; the old man said that he would forgive and forget them."—Indianapolis News.

Although she may have no knowledge of medicine, the dressmaker who can cure bad fits has a lot of patience.

A WORD TO WORKERS

Beneficient Results of the Republican Policy of Protection.

VOTE FOR PATTISON DANGEROUS

It Encourages Tariff-Smashers—European Labor Is Underpaid, While American Labor Fares Well—What a Distinguished Financier Says About the Conditions In Europe and Here.

Pennsylvania voters who contemplate giving their support to Robert E. Pattison, Democrat, should pause a moment before they decide on such a momentous slip. A vote for Pattison is a vote of lack of confidence in Republicanism. It strengthens the hands of the Democrats who seek to tear down our tariff policy, and ruin our present prosperity.

Particularly should the voter who has to depend on the toil of his hands for daily bread halt before he makes this mistake.

THE WAGES OF EUROPE.

Mr. James R. Keene, the well-known financier, who has just returned from an extended visit to Europe, says the condition of the laboring classes in Hungary, Austria and part of Germany is really pitiful. The rate of wages barely admits of existence and when he saw the workmen in these countries he wondered what we would do without a tariff. "America is the paradise of earth," declared Mr. Keene. "Here is the greatest [illegible] to the man who has muscle and brain to market. Here is the place for the man of ambition to discover that energy and worth find their way to the top more suddenly than any where else on earth."

This statement of a man of [illegible] and careful observation should command the attention of American workingmen. The [illegible] is better rewarded in the United States than in any other country. They know that the wage [illegible] labor in this country was [illegible] the condition of that labor is [illegible]

THE CAUSE OF [illegible]

[illegible]

"With unexampled [illegible] in all the productions [illegible] the elements of native wealth [illegible] have suspended, our [illegible] works are retarded, our private [illegible] of different kinds are abandoned, and thousands of useful laborers are thrown out of employment and reduced to want. We have possessed all these elements of material wealth in rich abundance, and yet, notwithstanding all these advantages, our country, in its monetary interests, is in a deplorable condition." One of the severest panics the country ever experienced was in 1857 and it was particularly disastrous to labor. There were bread riots in New York and some other cities and destitution and suffering among the laboring classes was general.

A change came with the inauguration of the economic policy of the Republican party and it is needless to point out what has been accomplished under the operation of that policy for American industries and American labor. All intelligent men are familiar with it and it is this which the wage workers need to bear in mind when they are appealed to to strike down or seriously impair that policy. Labor conditions in the United States may not be in all cases what could be desired. Improvement in some respects is to be wished for. But on the whole American labor is vastly better off in every way than is labor in any other part of the world and this is one of the beneficent results of the policy which has made the United States first among the industrial nations.

His Sympathies Too Strong.

"You might think," said Meandering Mike, "dat I don't know how to work. If you do, lady, dat's a mistake. I'm a wonderful handy man at a lot o' things."

"Then why don't you get employment?"

"It's me principles dat keeps me from followin' me industrious inclinations. Every time dere's a strike declared I goes on a sympathetic strike to help along de cause. An' dere's a strike somewhere or another purty near all de time."—Washington Star.

A Little Too Plain.

She—He didn't succeed in convincing her after all his argument.

He—No; he merely made her mad.

"But his explanation was clear."

"Yes, and that's where he made his mistake. He told her it was as 'plain as the nose on her face.'"—Philadelphia Record.

Wife Knew Them.

Alderman (who is planning a political dinner to his wife)—We will have a half dozen lobsters—

Wife (interrupting)—Yes, but we can only seat five.—Lippincott's.

Latest Styles in
Millinery

Carrie Reilly Clark & Co's,
REILLY BLOCK, SMETHPORT.

Do not fail to call and inspect our complete line of Spring & Summer Millinery at your earliest convenience. All the latest and most becoming styles and shapes are here.

Rooney's is the Place to buy a nice, sweet piece of Fresh, Salt or Smoked MEAT whether it be a full quarter or a small steak. And for Fruit and Vegetables I am always headquarters.

J. F. ROONEY, Smethport, Pa.

Just Received!

The Finest and most complet line of Picture Mouldings ever brought to Smethport. Before you purchase a frame call and see the elegant assortment at my studio.

[illegible] GLEASON, The Photographer
Smethport, Pa

Leonard Koenig,
located near the creamery, is prepared to do all kinds of
PAINTING
AND
DECORATING.
UPHOLSTERING
Always done neatly and promptly. Latest styles of coverings on hand.
Smethport, - Penna.

E. W. JONES,
Successor to F. H. Nourse.
LIVERY & FEED STABLE
Bennett House Barn
First Class Rigs
at Reasonable
Prices.
Directly Opposite Court House.
SMETHPORT, PA.

For a
FINE, HOT OYSTER STEW
Step into the
Novelty Restaurant.
New York Counts,
Clams, Cigars and
Fine Confectioneries
Always on Hand.
THOMAS YOUNG, PROP'R.

UNDERTAKING
AND
EMBALMING
IN ALL BRANCHES PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO BY AN EXPERIENCED FUNERAL DIRECTOR.
SPECHT & SASSE
SMETHPORT, PA.

Palmer & Dodge,
LIVERY, FEED & SALE STABLES.
FOR SALE,
Horses, Carriages, Wagons, Harness, Etc. Cutters and Robes.
Smethport - Penn.
March 1, 1900.

LIEBIG'S
PEPTONIZED EXTRACT OF MALT.

A Pleasant and Valuable Tonic.

Barley and Hops.

Just what you want for Lost Appetite.

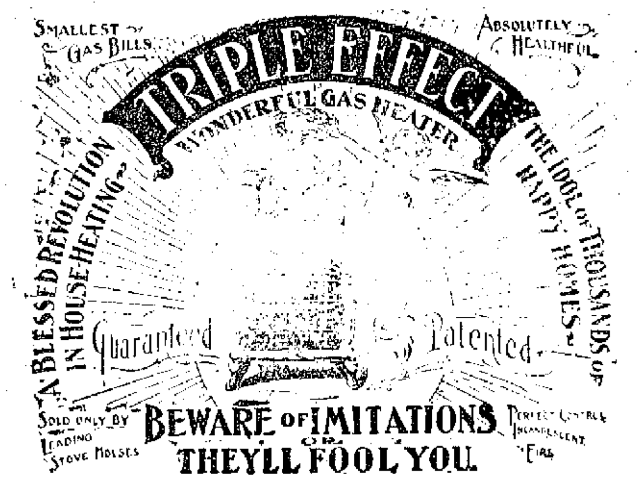
Builds up the System.

Perfectly Pure and Extremely Agreeable.

None better for invalids.

20 Cents per Bottle or $2.00 per Dozen.

J. W. Voorhees
Palace Pharmacy SMETHPORT, PA.


SMALLEST GAS BILLS
ABSOLUTELY HEALTHFUL
TRIPLE EFFECT
WONDERFUL GAS HEATER
A BLESSED REVOLUTION IN HOUSE HEATING
THE IDOL OF THOUSANDS OF HAPPY HOMES
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Patented
SOLD ONLY BY LEADING STOVE HOUSES
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS OR THEY'LL FOOL YOU.
PERFECT COMBUSTION INCANDESCENT FIRE

There are 66 Gas Ranges and Heaters on our floor including the following well known makes: Triple Effect, American Beauty, Fortune, Monarch, Jewett, Jewel, Lawrence, Taylor Burner, Highland, New Process, Ideal, Real Economy and Direct Action, at prices ranging from $1.50 to $50.

It might pay you to call.

J. C. Hamlin.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second-class mail matter.

Smethport, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1902.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—It looks like a sure thing that we are to have an opera house.

—The Haines Flint Bottle works is running night and day now.

—The new millinery ad of Mrs. A. E. Hinman should be read by all.

—The new ad of Holmes & Gilfillan is unusually interesting this week.

Mary L. Bisett has a change of ad this week. She has just returned from New York where she purchased many new novelties.

—When members of the 16th Regt., N. G. P., were passing through Warren and Corry enroute for duty in the strike district the cars were stoned by angry mobs. This action will probably cost those towns very dearly.

—Miss Janie Stanton of Coudersport, while temporarily demented, wandered from home on Sunday morning of last week and was in the woods seven hours before she was found. Nearly four hundred men joined a searching party.

—George M. Spaulding of Wellsboro is truly the poor man's friend. He is a coal dealer and purchased his stock before the raise in price. Now he is selling it at the same price as though the strike had not occurred, although he has been offered double that price by other dealers.

—We learn that the fiftieth anniversary of the marriage of Casper Smith and his estimable wife was celebrated at their home in Farmers Valley on Tuesday of last week. All their children and grandchildren were present except John and family, residing in the state of Indiana.

—At the last session of the supreme council A. A. S. R., Sanford H. Lewis and Walter K. Swetland were elected to receive the 33d degree at the next meeting of the council. The many masonic friends of these gentlemen will be more than pleased to know that the very great efforts put forth by them to make our consistory the grand success that it is, has been noticed and appreciated by the supreme council.—Potter Democrat.

—On Friday last a wildcat well on Skinner creek was drilled in and it starts off with a production of 6 barrels per day. The well is owned by P. H. Kilday and other Port Allegany parties. This is the third test well that has been drilled by the wildcatters and the strike repays them for their persistence and faith in the supposed productive qualities of this section. The well is eight miles from the Sartwell development and the company has about 600 acres of land leased in the vicinity.

—Dr. J. B. Nason and T. W. Collins of Mt. Jewett have purchased 1,800 acres of land and the South Branch railroad of the Rich Lumber company at Gramere. The land is covered with chemical wood and the railroad will be used to put it on the market.

—The members of the G. A. R. in this section returned home on Friday and Saturday from the national encampment at Washington and all report a very enjoyable meeting. Gen. T. W. Stewart of Pennsylvania was elected commander-in-chief of the G. A. R., Wm. M. Olin of Massachusetts, vice commander-in-chief and James M. Averill of Georgia, junior vice commander-in-chief.

—Attorney R. B. Stone received word to-day that the decision of the McKean county court in the Buchanan against Wilson case has been reversed by the supreme court, sitting in Pittsburg. This is favorable to Mrs. Wilson and the case will be tried again. The appeal of W. S. Weed & Co. from the decision of the Elk county court in the case of Hall & Kaul against W. S. Weed & Co. has been affirmed by the supreme court.—Bradford Star, Monday.

—Some means should be provided for hauling our heavy hose cart to fires but the council seem very indifferent about this matter. For some time members of the council have been urged to provide a horse or offer a suitable prize for the first team to assist in getting the hose carts and the hook and ladder truck to a fire, but they don't seem inclined to do anything. Now if the councilmen wish to act according to the wishes of their constituents they will lose no time in offering prizes of $5, $3 and $2 for the first three teams to assist in getting the apparatus to and from a fire. In case a fire occurs before the council have time to act on the matter the MINER will pay half the above sum for such assistance.

Reduced Rates to Portland Me.

On account of the meeting of the Woman's Christian Temperance Union at Portland, Me., October 15 to 23, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Portland from all stations on its lines, from October 13 to 17, inclusive, at reduced rates. These tickets will be good for return passage from October 15 to 24. If ticket be deposited with agent of terminal lines at Portland before noon of October 16, and 50 cents paid at time of deposit, the return limit will be extended to October 31. Apply to Ticket Agents for specific rates and other information.

Why Suffer With Your Kidneys?

The discovery of Dr. Geo. Leininger's For-mal-de-hyde Kidney Tablets has proved a blessing to thousands of kidney sufferers who have been restored to perfect health. Those tablets drive the kidney disease germs out of the blood and prevent accumulation of uric acid in the system. We urge all sufferers to give this successful and scientific kidney remedy a trial. They come in two sizes, 25 and 50 cents. Come and get a trial treatment free at J. W. Voorhees.

Correspondence.

FARMERS VALLEY

There will be a [illegible] social at the hall this week Friday night. An elaborate supper will be served to those present. An invitation is extended to all.

Mrs. Hafner and daughter, Miss Otto, were calling on relatives and friends in Bradford one day last week.

Frank Dickerson will spend a few weeks in Rew City, where he is employed in the livery stable.

Cule Ferris returned to his work in Buffalo last Saturday after a few days' visit in this vicinity.

Miss Ona Caldwell of Bradford has been spending the week with her parents in this place.

Rev. Father Donohue passed through our town last Saturday enroute for Sartwell.

Rev. and Mrs. Sprague attended the ministerial conference at Degolia this week.

Mr. Sprague of Meadville spent last Sunday with his wife in this place.

Miss Agnes Barry of Coleville was seen on our streets Monday.

Miss Nellie McGill was shopping in Coryville last Monday.

Ray Mosier was visiting relatives in town recently.

Birds In Indian Legends.

All primitive people regard the bird as specially wise and favored. Living in the air, he is regarded as exercising control over atmospheric phenomena, and, knowing so well his own migratory seasons, the Indians observe his flights as foreboding ill or good to themselves.

The Hurons believe that the dove carries the souls of the departed hence. The Dakotas say the storm bird dwells so high as to be out of human vision and carries a fresh water lake on his back, so that when he plumes himself it rains, when he winks his bright eyes it lightens, when he [illegible] his wings it thunders. [illegible]

Among them all the [illegible] is [illegible] spirits, the special [illegible] of [illegible] warriors for speed [illegible]. The kingfisher is always [illegible].

Royalty and Profanity.

William the Conqueror [illegible] introduced swearing into England, but he brought with him a very [illegible]. William was accustomed to swear "by the splendor of God," and on some occasions he combined with it the terrible aspect of the eyes, which always took the place of swearing in the case of Sir Joseph Porter, K. C. B. After William's time the rulers of England, with possibly here and there an exception, swore with great frequency and vigor. It is related that even Queen Bess, whose [illegible] looks did not belie a fiery temper, would break into a string of expletives that would startle the royal [illegible] and [illegible] the household and royal attendants from all sorts of diplomatic resources.—London [illegible].

Cure Your Catarrh Now.

V. Van Dorn, 2011 Avenue E, Birmingham, Ala., writes: "I have had catarrh in one of the worst forms for 20 years, and after using Dr. Geo. Leininger's For-mal-de-hyde Inhaler for two days feel entirely relieved and believe by its continued use I will get cured." Sold at 50 cents on a guarantee by J. W. Voorhees.

EUREKA HARNESS OIL

Rain and sweat have no effect on harness treated with Eureka Harness Oil. It resists the damp, keeps the leather soft and pliable. Stitches do not break. No rough surface to chafe and cut. The harness not only keeps looking like new, but wears twice as long by the use of Eureka Harness Oil.

Sold everywhere in cans—all sizes. Made by Standard Oil Company

Millinery and Ladies Furnishings.

All the latest styles and most becoming shapes in Millinery will be found here. Also a new line of beaver, flats in all colors, which are now so popular.

Just received a large invoice of ladies' black, mercerized and moire petticoats.

Excellent values. Look at them.

Mrs. A. E. Hinman,
SMETHPORT, PA.

STERLING WHITE LEAD

Is the Most Durable Paint.

MADE BY OLD DUTCH PROCESS.

The STERLING works are the only ones in the world making their own spent tan.

BARK PEELERS or parties having bark for sale are requested to communicate with

STERLING WHITE LEAD CO.
Empire Building, PITTSBURGH
Booklets Free

Duff's College

Has unsurpassed facilities for giving a Business Education, and placing Students when trained. Circulars on application.
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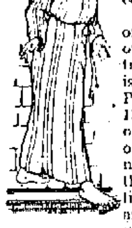


ONE STEP MORE

Will be fatal to the Sleep-walker. Will he draw back or will he take the final, fatal step? A great many people are in peril like the sleep-walker. They are diseased. The disease is progressing day by day. The time comes when one more step away from health is fatal. The man who has suffered from indigestion or gastric trouble goes some night to a dinner and returns home to find he has taken that last step from health which can never be taken back.

To neglect the cure of indigestion or some other form of stomach trouble is dangerous. It is also inexcusable. Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition. It purifies the blood, stimulates the liver, cures biliousness, and eliminates bilious poisons from the system.

"The praise I would like to give your 'Golden Medical Discovery' I cannot utter in words or describe with pen," writes Jas B. Ambrose, Esq., of 1205½ Mifflin St., Huntingdon, Pa. "I was taken with what our physicians said was indigestion. I doctored with the best around here and found no relief. I wrote you, and you advised me to use Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. I took three bottles and I felt so good that I stopped—being cured. I have no symptoms of gastric trouble or indigestion now."

If you ask your dealer for "Golden Medical Discovery" because you have confidence in its cures, do not allow yourself to be switched off to a medicine claimed to be "just as good," but which you did not ask for and of which you know nothing.

You can get the People's Common Sense Medical Adviser, 1008 pages, paper covers, *free* by sending 21 one-cent stamps, to pay expense of mailing *only*. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE FAMOUS.
Central Block, CLOTHING STORE. Smethport, Pa.

Fall Suits

AND

Overcoats.

Guaranteed ALL WOOL Clothing, fashionably cut and well tailored needn't be expensive if bought at the right place—and the right place is here. You can get the best at

$9, $10, $12.

Your Money's Worth or
Your Money Back.

Wm. Monheimer

WOMEN

are of a thrifty disposition. Several thousand women have accounts here—our most welcome depositors. A saving account is a reserve fund for hard times, sickness or old age. You can start with a dollar and bank by mail.

Established 1862. 30,000 Depositors. $12,000,000 Deposits. 4 per cent. Interest.

Mention this paper when writing, and we'll mail you a valuable booklet on Money Saving.

PITTSBURGH BANK FOR SAVINGS
Smithfield St. & Fourth Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa.

Armstrong's Reliable Jewelry Store

Is, as ever, headquarters for everything in the line of

Standard Jewelry.

If you wish to be ON TIME buy your

Watch or Clock

at this reliable estalishment. Prices are right,

Stock is Complete,

Goods are the Best, therefore your patronage is solicited.

M. L. ARMSTRONG,
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

NEWS STAND

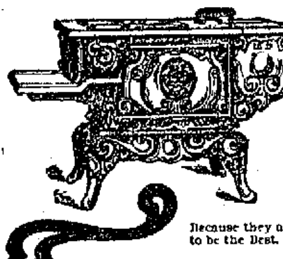
One Door East of Hotel Imperial

GASKINS & GRANT,
Props.

ALL THE LEADING Newspapers.

Tobaccos & Cigars.

We have just added a choice line of Weaver Bros. candies.



JEWEL Stoves Lead

Because they are everywhere acknowledged to be the Best.

The Largest Stove Plant in the World

ought to make the best stoves after 40 years' experience, and does. And Jewels cost no more than common stoves.

THE DETROIT STOVE WORKS

trade mark is the best protection. It means QUALITY AND ECONOMY.

WE HANDLE POPULAR JEWELS AND RECOMMEND THEM

Holmes & Gilfillan,
Smethport, Pa.

New Store,
New Goods,
New Prices
AND
New Proprietors.

We are now prepared to do business in an up-to-date way.

Goods promptly delivered in any part of the borough, or at any reasonable distance in the country. Farm produce taken in exchange for groceries at market price.

All goods and prices guaranteed. We do not propose to be undersold. Yours to please,

Hagberg & Sherburne,
Holder Block, SMETHPORT, PA.

STOP! READ! and REFLECT
And then go to
BROWNELL BROTHERS
Where you will find a carefully and well selected stock of
DRY GOODS, NOTIONS,
FURNISHING GOODS,
HATS, CAPS. BOOTS and SHOES.
AND A CHOICE LINE OF THE
FINEST GROCERIES
TO BE FOUND IN TOWN AT
ROCK-BOTTOM PRICES.

FOR THE FAMILY.

I have just opened my wholesale liquor store in the Reilly Block and am in position to supply the leading brands of

Wines and Liquors

for family and medicinal use. All goods are guaranteed strictly pure.

A. J. Warshofsky,
Reilly Block, SMETHPORT, PA.

KODAKS AND KODAK SUPPLIES.

We are agents for Eastman's Kodaks in this section. Our prices are as low as anywhere.

McCoy's Drug Store,
SMETHPORT, PA. NEXT DOOR TO POSTOFFICE.

FURNITURE

You make no mistake in buying here. The stock is complete, and prices low.

CARPETS

An elegant assortment just received. Now is the time to secure best values. Remember our stock of wall paper contains all the latest patterns.

Main Street, Smethport. Specht & Sasse.

Brasted's Delicious Candies

For the Summer Trade.

Rochester Business Institute

Qualifies a man to go into business for himself; qualifies young men and women to accept and helps them secure BUSINESS POSITIONS that lead to BUSINESS SUCCESS. Commercial and Shorthand courses. Several positions waiting for every competent young man stenographer. Inquiries solicited. Catalogue sent free.
144 SOUTH AVENUE, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

McKean County Miner

[illegible] EVERY THURSDAY.

Terms [illegible] per year, or if paid strictly in a[illegible] year.

ADVERTISING RATES.

[illegible] published at the rate of [illegible] per annum, payable [illegible] and no deviation from this rate. Extra charge for single insertion.

Reading notices, five cents per line for each insertion.

Legal advertisements, five cents per line for each insertion.

Cards, not exceeding one inch, $5.00 per annum.

Birth, marriage and death notices inserted free.

Executors' and administrators' notices, $3.00 each.

Address all communications to

HARRY L. BACKUS,
Editor and Prop'r.

Smethport, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1902

FOR GOVERNOR,
SAMUEL W. PENNYPACKER.

FOR LIEUT. GOVERNOR,
WM. B. BROWN.

FOR SECRETARY INTERNAL AFFAIRS
MAJOR I. B. BROWN,

FOR CONGRESS,
S. R. DRESSER.

FOR MEMBERS OF ASSEMBLY,
JOHN W. CAMPBELL.
J. M. McELROY.

FOR SHERIFF,
CHARLES L. MAYS.

[illegible]
SAMUEL C. BELL.

[illegible]
[illegible] TATE

[illegible]
JOHN L. EASTMAN.

[illegible]
WM. [illegible]

FOR DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
JOHN P. MELVIN.

[illegible]
[illegible] GRIFFITHS,
JOHN A. PETERSON.

[illegible]
[illegible]
[illegible] ENGSTROM.

[illegible] S. R. Dresser, Republican [illegible] in this district [illegible] this district and will [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]

Charles L. Mays, the Republican candidate for Sheriff, is gaining votes every day by the pleasant and gentlemanly manner in which he is conducting his canvass. His election is an assured fact and is so conceded by well informed Democratic leaders. That he will prove a popular and capable official is confidently predicted by all who meet him.

The Bradford Record, the McKean county organ of fusion, tells of fifty bills which were signed by ex-Governor Pattison, all of which were of great benefit to the laboring class, but we fail to see any mention of the fact that these bills were first passed by a Republican House and Senate. Yet this is a fact. All these bills were passed by the Republicans of the House and Senate as well as many other equally good bills which were vetoed by Robert E. Pattison.

Nothing can be said of H. M. Choate, Republican candidate for Recorder of Deeds, that is not already known to the voters of McKean county. His long connection with that office makes him without exception the most thoroughly competent man in the county for the position. His courteous treatment of all having business in that department of the county government has made him very popular with the people, which fact will be attested by the magnificent vote he will receive on November 4th.

Two more thoroughly able and conscientious gentlemen could not have been selected for Members of Assembly than Messrs. J. W. Campbell and J. M. McElroy, the Republican candidates. In their hands the interests of McKean county citizens will be well looked after and their votes for a United States Senator will be cast for a man whose principles are in accord with those of the National Administration, thus strengthening the hands of the party which is wholly responsible for the present prosperous times.

If you desire a continuation of the prosperity which has blessed this country for the past few years vote for S. R. Dresser, the candidate of the party whose wise legislation has made that prosperity possible. If, on the contrary, you prefer the stagnant times of the Cleveland administration vote for D. E. Hibner, the candidate of the party responsible for the shutting down of the workshops and the opening of the soup houses—the party which stands and always has stood antagonistic to American progress. The choice is yours.

The present political campaign, as an exchange says, is the skirmish preliminary to the presidential battle in 1904. "As Pennsylvania goes, so goes the Union" is a statement that history proves to be correct. Pennsylvania is the Keystone of the Republican arch of Protection and Prosperity, as well as the Union of States. The Democrats of every State in the Union are contributing of their means and schemes to defeat the Republican party in this State, knowing that if they can knock out the Keystone the arch of Republicanism, Protection and Prosperity will fall, and the way be opened for the election of a Democratic President in 1904. In 1882 Pattison was elected Governor by Republicans who were deceived by the yell of "fraud and corruption" charged against the administration of the State Government by Republicans. In 1884 the Democrats elected Cleveland President. In 1890, through factional quarrels in the Republican ranks, Pattison was again elected Governor and in 1892 Cleveland was chosen President. The Keystone of the Republican arch was knocked out in 1882 and 1890 and the result was the triumph of the Free Trade party in 1884 and 1892. This year the Democrats are trying to make history repeat itself and hope to win by the old yell of "corruption" and the assistance of a few of Republicans who are [illegible] to desert their party and the great principles it stands for, being influenced by the [illegible] misrepresentation of [illegible] relative to state affairs. But the signs of the times are that history will not repeat itself this year in Pennsylvania. The working men, farmers, mechanics and the great business interests of the State remember well the effects of Democratic triumph in 1884, when the solid South in the saddle [illegible] the "hard times" that followed. The people will not [illegible] by voting for Pattison and the Democratic [illegible] to the support of [illegible] which [illegible] Prosperity and Peace.

Washington Letter.

From our Regular Correspondent.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 13, 1902.

[illegible] New York [illegible] Senators Platt, [illegible] President [illegible] came to [illegible] the [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] have [illegible] tain that the President will appoint a commission to investigate the situation in the anthracite region as he feels that he must have light on the situation before he communicates with Congress at the opening of the session. In the meantime, he is urging Attorney General Knox to bend every energy to ascertain some legal method for dissipating the "intolerable situation." If Gov. Stone calls on him for federal troops he will gladly respond. He feels that order must be preserved although he believes the militia will prove sufficient to accomplish that end. Adjutant General Stewart and General Gobin, of Pennsylvania, called at the White House one evening recently and explained the situation to the President. They assured him that the reports of disorder were greatly exaggerated by sensational newspaper correspondents and that their forces were amply able to cope with the situation at present.

In the meantime, Secretary Shaw has rendered a decision which is taken to mean that Welsh coal is to be admitted duty free. Arrangements will be made at the ports to examine the coal as soon as the vessels carrying it are docked and admission will be promptly granted. Of course it will be impossible to put whole shiploads of coal through a chemical analysis, but under the circumstances the collectors will exercise reasonable discretion and will admit all coal that seems to be practically softer than that which the law provides must pay a duty. This will save the importers 67 cents per long ton, the tariff on coal containing less than 92 per cent. "fixed carbon."

The assumed arbitrary position of American naval officers together with sensational newspaper reports have made it necessary for Secretary Hay to explain to the Colombian government that the United States has no designs on the isthmus other than the protection of American property and the enforced neutrality of the Panama railroad. Rear Admiral Casey issued an order to the effect that Colombian troops and supplies could not be transported by the railroad when their presence was likely to precipitate an attack by the insurgents and this order was misinterpreted, in Bogota, to mean that the Colombian government was denied all use of the railroad. Secretary Hay has called attention to this misinterpretation and has renewed assurances of the impartiality of this government. It is hoped that his explanation will allay all suspicion of the United States in Bogota.

[illegible] United States and is courting closer relations with Germany and other European powers. The treaty which was to embody the provisions of the Platt amendment has been completed by Secretary Hay and Minister Quesada and has been forwarded to Havana but it receives no consideration by the Cuban government. It is impossible for the State Department to secure any expression in regard to it. If the Cubans would indicate any objectionable provision in the treaty they might be made the basis for further negotiations but they do not. Neither do they indicate that they have any objection to accepting the treaty as it stands, but they postpone action and, meanwhile, in many minor instances they have violated its provisions. No pressure will be exerted on Cuba for the present, however. It is believed that Cuba is herself the greatest sufferer from the continuation of the present anomalous condition of her relations with the United States and it is hoped that internal pressure will soon force a ratification. With the convening of Congress the subject will be revived apropos of Cuban Reciprocity and then definite action will probably be taken.

Lieutenant Colonel William A. Simpson, of the Adjutant General's office, recently reviewed for your correspondent the military manoeuvers at Fort Riley, Kas. He said that the evolutions had been entirely successful. That they had not only served to train the regulars but that they had doubtless proved of great value to the militia. Two regiments of Kansas Artillery were present and were handled as a brigade under the command of their own brigadier general. A batallion of Arkansas troops were also on the ground but were commanded by a general officer of the regulars. The evolutions consisted largely in the handling of small detachments of men, the guarding of special positions and the conveying of supplies, the attacking of convoys, etc. "All of this sort of training is most beneficial to the men," said the Colonel, "and is a part of Secretary Root's great scheme for securing the utmost proficiency in the army and, in so far as may be, in the militia. From the organization of the War College down to the rifle practice of the men the Secretary loses no opportunity to secure better training for the military forces. The President believes that the greatest safeguard of the country is a small but thoroughly efficient military establishment and Mr. Root has made giant strides toward the accomplishment of that end."

For Sale.

House and lot in East Smethport and another 1½ miles from town. For further information inquire of
40-tf Mrs. Wm. Green.

Cozy Corner, Lovers' Lane,
Luna City, Moon.

PATTON PAINT CO.,
Gentlemen:

I have always been insulted
By the Man who's in the Sun;
He has always been most forward
Since our cycle was begun;
And the latest of his doings
That has made me grow quite faint,
Is the shine of his Corona
Since he used your Sun-Proof Paint.

Now, the Sun attracts attention
(From the planets) more than I;
So I asked what caused his brightness
And he made this curt reply:
"I use "Patton's Paints" to paint with
For they do not quickly fade.
You should know they wear the longest
Of many hundreds that are made."

I am writing you this letter
To obtain the agency;
So, whene'er the Sun needs painting
He will have to come to me.
There is one more thing I'm wanting
To help hold him in restraint—
Forty gallons (silver color)
Of your Patton's Sun-Proof Paint.

Yours truly,
The Man in the Moon.

Send for Book of Paint Knowledge and Advice Free to
PATTON PAINT COMPANY,
Milwaukee, Wis.

For Sale by
J C. HAMLIN,
Smethport, Pa.

OLEAN'S BIG DEPARTMENT STORE
BELL BROS.

A Showing of Stylish Coats, Skirts and Suitings That Are Equalled by Few.

The new walking suits in Cheviots, Camel's Hair and Knickerbocker suitings, Norfolk and blouse effects, skirts [illegible]

Handsome Monte Carlo suits, a style that is entirely new this season. New shades of castor, blue and gray. Also black, elaborately stitched and trimmed, [illegible] to $30.00.

Separate skirts in silk and cloth, either walking or dress length in an assortment of styles that are bound to please you.

FURS.

THE LARGEST AND MOST COMPLETE LINE OF FURS IN SOUTHWESTERN NEW YORK. DO NOT BUY TILL YOU HAVE SEEN [illegible]

BELL BROS.
The Leading Dry Goods, Carpet and Furniture House in Southwestern New York.

BENEATH ANY GENTLEMAN

to wear poor looking, ill-fitting shoes.

Handsome, stylish, comfortable and easy footwear can be had for the same price.

As a matter of fact we are selling

SHOES

at a third less than they should be sold for.

Had they landed in any other store the prices would be just that much higher.

Moderate profits satisfy us, however.

Anderson & Carlson
SMETHPORT PA.

Beyond
Measure

the most satisfactory

Groceries

in this town are obtainable in our store.

We are a little fussy on the point of quality. We rather prefer to draw trade by the reason of that high grade than by cheap prices. Extremely low figures will not buy staple goods anywhere.

Our GROCERIES are sold at reasonable prices, because we are satisfied with reasonable prices.

SHEPARD & GALLUP,
The Leading Grocers.

First Showing of Fall
and Winter Clothing

For weeks we have been busy around our establishment marking and arranging the carloads of wearables that have been daily pouring into our store. We have now ready a

REGULAR FEAST

of new and beautiful things in Men's, Boys' and Children's wear. We are especially proud of

OUR MEN'S SUIT DISPLAY

We have the best suits, made by the best makers we know anything about. It would take miles of talk to do them justice. Compare our suits with any to be had anywhere—workmanship for workmanship—garment for garment—thread for thread. Then COMPARE PRICES. Do this and you will buy your FALL SUIT here. You can't help it, you know.

H. W. RUBIN & CO.,
THE TERHUNE UNION MADE SHOE.
MERCHANT TAILORS, CLOTHIERS & FURNISHERS.

D. C. YOUNG.

I am closing out my remaining stock of shirt waists and shirt waist suits at cost. Call and look these over and you will find some good bargains.

Have just received a new line of shoes for fall trade. Infants' kid moccasins, children's shoes and ladies' and gents' shoes, all at reasonable prices.

Be sure and attend our ribbon sale. All ribbons going at very low values.

I have some very pretty pieces of fine [illegible] linen and floss for working same which you should see before buying elsewhere.

I always have on hand a complete line of dry goods and groceries.

D. C. YOUNG,
SMETHPORT, PA., June 17, 1902.

STYLISH PATTERNS
FOR
FALL AND WINTER.

SUITS, OVERCOATS, TROUSERS.

Our stock of the above goods is more complete than ever before. We have the very latest styles in Cheviots, Worsteds and all popular patterns.

And as for fit and style in making we guarantee each garment to be equal to anything made in the largest cities.

Shillenn & Torrence,
The Leading Tailors,
Chadwick Block. Smethport.

Monarch Water Heater

is the best in the world, because it is the most durable and the greatest gas saver.

In less than a minute hot water is at hand anywhere in the house, night or day. "You turn the faucet, the Monarch does the rest." We have a large stock on hand.

Smethport Plumbing Co.
W. S. Palmer, Manager. SMETHPORT, PA.

New Fall Hats.

All that is new in Hats for the coming season we have them. Any color, any style desired. Also a very large assortment of Boys' and Children's Hats and Caps; the latest novelties for little fellows and little girls. Our prices as usual are the lowest.

~~We also are showing some swell new things in neckwear.~~

IKE SIMONS
46-48 Main St. BRADFORD. The Big Double Clothing Store.
Full Line of Negligee Shirts Now Open.

Carpets Made Free. **F. G. Lindholm & Co.** Queen Quality Shoes.

Autumn Sale of **Newest Dress Goods**

The latest styles are to be found here in endless variety. You will readily understand the "why" of our great success in the Dress Goods Section when you see these very low prices. Every piece represents the product of the best makers.

54-inch, all-wool Basket cloth in all the popular shades,	$1.48
44-inch Sanglier in Brown, Blue, Castor and Black,	$1.25
48-inch Bedford Cord in the leading shades,	$1.25
58-inch Black Cheviot at	$1.50, $1.25, $1.00, 69c
54-inch Zibeline in Oxblood, Green, Brown, Blue, Black,	$1.25
Waist Cloths in a charming variety of designs at	85c, 75c, 50c, 25c per yd.

Splendid Values in **New Autumn Silks**

Fine Black Taffeta Silk, 36 inch wide,	98c.
Black Moraisne Silk. The quality is fine, stylish and serviceable. We offer 75c. quality for	50c.
Plain colored Wash Taffeta Silks; a full line of the popular coloring and white at	$1.00, 75c, 65c, 50c, 25c.

WE ARE HEADQUARTERS FOR CARPETS

F. G. Lindholm & Co.

The Question of Every Household.

The question that is agitating the minds of most householders just now is the heat question. We are ready to meet that question with the true and interesting story of the

Reflex Gas Heating Stove.

This stove produces the greatest amount of heat from the least amount of gas. It looks much better than other stoves and lasts much longer, always looking well and doing well. We have sold a number of these stoves this fall and every one has given perfect satisfaction. Come in and let us show you this wonderful heater.

Redfield's Hardware.

McKean County Miner

Entered at the postoffice at Smethport as second class mail matter.

Smethport, Thursday, Oct. 16, 1902.

LOCAL AND GENERAL.

—Read Bell Bros.' new ad in this issue.

See new ad of F. G. Lindholm & Co. It tells you of new autumn goods.

—Warner's Business College has enrolled seventeen students within a short time.

—Chicken and biscuit will be served by the Aid Society at the Baptist church on Oct. 23rd.

—Remember you can get the MINER and Redfield's Magazine for $1.20 per year, strictly in advance.

—A freight wreck occurred at Bullis Mills Monday on the Pennsylvania railroad which delayed traffic several hours.

—The foundation for H. H. Redfield's new residence has been completed and work on the frame is going on rapidly.

—The very laughable comedy, "Are You a Mason?" will be presented at the Wagner opera house, this, Thursday, evening.

—The sale of cooked food by the Ladies' Aid Society in Charles Lemmler's store last Saturday was well patronized and a goodly sum was realized.

—At the Methodist church next Sunday morning the pastor's subject will be, "The Proportion of Duties." In the evening his subject will be, "Christianity and Marriage."

—Keenan brothers, who reside at Gladerun, Warren county, shot two bears at the head of Brown Run on Friday last. One weighed 275 pounds and the other about 160.

—The Kane and Eldred High School football teams played a game at the latter place Saturday afternoon, the Eldred team winning by a score of 11 to 0. A large party of Smethport enthusiasts attended the game.

—The Smethport band, in their new uniforms, made a decided hit at Bradford last week, and Fritz, the mascot, in his beautiful uniform made by Miss Bessie Provin, was the finest dressed canine in the city.

—Rev. J. H. McCandless, who has been attending the St. Andrews' Brotherhood convention at Boston, will return this week and officiate at St. Luke's church on Sunday, Oct. 19, at 8 and 10:30 a. m. and 7:30 p. m.

—Confirmation was held in St. Elizabeth's church Monday afternoon in this borough. The class was a large one, there being twenty girls and eighteen boys. Bishop Fitzmorris of Erie, assisted by the Rev. Fathers O'Heron of Bradford, Thomas of Allegany, Blake of Mt. Jewett and Graham of Smethport, administered confirmation.

Dr. Chadwick, who has been located in Niagara Falls for some time, has returned to Smethport, where he will again take up the practice of medicine. The doctor's many friends will be pleased to have him return to his old home.

—On Friday last Thomas H. Morrison, son of Hon. Thomas A. Morrison, was admitted to practice in the McKean county courts, on motion of Fred D. Gallup of the examining board. T. H. Morrison is one of Smethport's brightest young men and he will no doubt make an enviable reputation in the legal profession.

—O. L. Snyder of Buffalo has been nominated on the Democratic ticket for Congress in the 36th New York district. Of course Mr. Snyder has no show of election, but his many friends in this section will be pleased to see his name on the ticket. Mr. Snyder was a prominent resident of Port Allegany a number of years ago.

—Cecil, the seven-year-old son of Mr. and Mrs. S. D. Metzgar, had the little finger of his right hand cut off yesterday at noon. He and Fred Miller, another small boy, were cutting wood on a block and in some way Cecil laid his finger on the block just as Fred struck. Dr. Clark dressed the stump and the little fellow is getting along nicely.

—Judge Samuel W. Pennypacker, Republican candidate for Governor, will address the big mass meeting at Bradford next Tuesday evening. Other prominent speakers will be in attendance. Fare from Smethport will be 75 cents for the round trip, special train returning after the meeting. The band will accompany the delegation from this place.

—The first quarterly meeting for Farmers Valley circuit of the United Brethren in Christ church will be held at Coleville Oct. 17th to 19th, services commencing: Friday evening, 7:45; Saturday, 2 p. m. and 7:15; Sunday, 10:15 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. All are cordially invited to attend and enjoy the gospel feast. Rev. J. Hill, presiding elder; A. B. Sprague, pastor in charge.

—Tuesday afternoon five pretty school teachers stopped in front of the Grand Central Hotel and after a short consultation, started into the barroom. Three had got inside the door when they changed their minds and all made a mad rush for the next door they saw, which was the billiard parlor. They again changed their minds and when they faced about the writer never saw five pairs of cheeks more rosy than adorned these pretty maidens.

—An exchange says that "Bold Knob in the Allegheny mountains is reported by a civil engineer of the Pennsylvania railroad to be the highest point in the state. It has an elevation of 3,000 feet above sea level. A point near Kane is nearly as high." The highest point in McKean county is "Prospect Hill," some three miles east from Smethport. The men who made the levels of the state for the geological report published many years ago, of which the late Prof. Leslie was a leading spirit, reported the apex of "Prospect Hill" as being a trifle over 2,500 feet above sea level. Kane is only about 2,100 feet and "Howard Hill," on which Mt. Jewett is located, is about 100 feet higher than Kane.

—Nunundah Tribe, I. O. R. M., was organized at Crosby Tuesday evening with a membership of sixty. Deputy Great Sachem Clare White was present and installed the officers. Degree teams from Coudersport and Smethport were present and exemplified the work in a most creditable manner. A banquet was served at midnight which was greatly enjoyed by all. The order starts off in first class shape and all had a delightful time.

—The great anthracite coal strike is practically settled at last. The operators and striking miners have agreed to abide by the findings of the commission appointed by President Roosevelt, which is composed of the following gentlemen: Gen. John M. Wilson, U. S. A. (retired); E. W. Parker, Washington, D. C.; Hon. George Gray, Wilmington, Del.; E. E. Clark, Cedar Rapids, Iowa; Thomas M. Watkins, Scranton; Bishop John L. Spaulding, Peoria, Ill.

A prohibition mass meeting will be held in the court house next Tuesday evening. [illegible] Bird, A. M., will be the [illegible]. Dr. Bird had the distinction of [illegible] representative of the miners when the last great strike was settled, and is well known as a powerful speaker on the prohibition question. Dr. Bird will speak Monday at Eldred, Wednesday at Port Allegany, Thursday at Rixford, Friday at Bradford, Saturday at Mt. Jewett.

To-night there will be a total eclipse of the moon, visible over a large part of the United States. If the weather be favorable it will begin shortly before midnight and extend over [illegible] Friday morning [illegible]

Football Game at Eldred.

The score, 11 to 0, [illegible] Kane [illegible] every time the ball [illegible] [illegible]

Kane played [illegible] ers in Forest. The saying that "our antagonist is our helper" was never better exemplified than in the showing Eldred made on Saturday last against the strong Kane team, after the tremendous trouncing the former received at the hands of Smethport two weeks earlier. The Eldred team went home from the field of failure determined to make a better showing in their next game, which determination showed itself in the steady practice that put them to the good against Kane.

***

New Use for Refined Paraffine Wax.

A new and important use for refined paraffine wax seems to have been discovered by a prominent resident of Ohio, living near Lancaster, who had two trees badly damaged by storm, one being a maple and the other an apple. In each case a large limb was broken down from the trunk, but still attached to it. The limbs were propped up and fastened securely with straps, very much as a broken leg might be fastened with splints, and then melted refined wax poured into and over all the cracks. The "surgical operation" was entirely successful. The paraffine prevented the escape of the sap, kept out the rain and moisture which would have rotted the trees, prevented the depredations of insects, and the limbs seem thus far to be perfectly reattached to the trees.

Always Full of News.

The Philadelphia Press has one of the strongest news services in the world. Special correspondents in all the capitals of Europe and the important cities of this country; exclusive correspondents in all the cities and towns within its circulation; exclusive privilege of using all news received by the New York World, the New York Tribune, the St. Louis Globe-Democrat, the Boston Journal and the Cincinnati Commercial-Tribune; and the service of the Associated Press keep Philadelphia's great home newspaper full of the latest reliable news every day. The Press at one cent daily is within the reach of all, and you can hardly afford to do without it.

A Taylor Grate is "a thing of beauty and joy forever," besides being a gas saver. Would be pleased to refer you to any one of our many customers who have used them in place of Gas Logs and old fashioned fire places.

JOHN C. HAMLIN.

My trunks, suit cases, hand bags, blankets and robes, as well as all other goods, are sold on honor at very reasonable prices. See them before buying.

CHARLES LEMMLER.

PERSONAL MENTION

Miss Bessie Provin is visiting friends in Olean.

Miss Edna Walker of Rew City is visiting friends in town.

Dr. W. P. Burdick of Mt. Jewett was a visitor in town Tuesday.

Harry Brown of Mt. Jewett was a visitor in town Wednesday.

Miss Eva Gallup of Norwich is the guest of friends in town this week.

Mrs. Flora Hogarth returned home Monday from a visit to Washington.

Mr. and Mrs. D. M. Sheehan have returned home from their honeymoon trip.

Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Ames were visitors in Bradford the latter part of last week.

Misses Adda Wagner and Della Cochran were guests in town this week for a few days.

Miss Julia Gaynor of Clermont is visiting her sister, Mrs. Margaret Reilly, this week.

Miss Maude Varney of Olean, N. Y., is a guest of Miss Mollie Warshofsky at East Smethport.

Misses Mary James and Martha Eckels of Kane are guests of Mrs. Jas. A. McKean this week.

Mr. and Mrs. F. H. Purtle were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Mullin at Eldred last week.

Miss Anna Powell has returned home from an extended visit in Atlantic City [illegible]

Miss [illegible] has returned from an extended visit in Boston and other points in the Eastern states.

John A. Peterson of Bradford, Republican candidate for county commissioner, was in town yesterday.

Master Walter Peterson of Kane is the guest of his father, County Commissioner Albert Peterson, this week.

Miss [illegible], who has been the guest of Mrs. [illegible] for some time, returned to her home in Quincy, Mass., Monday.

Mr. and Mrs. [illegible] [illegible] directors.

Death of Frank M. Coleman.

The Port Allegany News says:

"At the family residence on Maple street Sunday evening Frank M. Coleman passed peacefully away. Mr. Coleman had been in usual good health up to two weeks ago and his sickness [illegible] to his family. The autopsy showed [illegible] [illegible] Coleman of this borough, survive him.

The funeral services were held at the house Wednesday at 2 p. m., Rev. C. H. Dailey officiating. The K. O. T. M., of which he was a member, had charge of the services. Interment in Port Allegany cemetery."

Challenge From John W. Voorhees

Offers to refund money if Dr. Howard's Specific will not cure any case of constipation or dyspepsia.

John ~~W. Voorhees~~ is seeking the worst case of dyspepsia or constipation in Smethport or vicinity to test Dr. Howard's new Specific for the cure of those diseases.

So confident is he that this remarkable medicine will effect a cure, quickly and lasting, that he offers to refund the money should it not be successful.

In order to secure the quickest possible introduction Druggist Voorhees will sell a regular fifty cent package of this medicine at half price, 25 cents.

Take advantage of Mr. Voorhees' challenge and secure a bottle of Dr. Howard's Specific at half price, with his personal guarantee to refund your money if it does not help you.

There is no need of suffering with constipation, dyspepsia or liver disease when you can get sixty doses of a scientific medicine for their cure like Dr. Howard's Specific for the small sum of 25 cents.

Estray Notice.

Came to the premises of the undersight at Colegrove on Sept. 22, 1902, three yearling heifers. Owner can have same by proving property and paying charges, otherwise they will be disposed of according to laws governing estrays.

FRANK STRANBURG,

Colegrove, Pa., Sept. 30, 1902.

A Taylor Grate is "a thing of beauty and a joy forever," besides being a gas saver. Would be pleased to refer you to any one of our many customers who have used them in place of Gas Logs and old fashioned fire places.

JOHN C. HAMLIN.

For Sale.

A carriage horse, buggy, cutter, harness, robes, etc., at a bargain. For further particulars inquire at this office.

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of O. D. Bush and are determined to run an up-to-date store.

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Wells Pharmacy.

Farewell to "Little Mac"

A FORTIETH ANNIVERSARY WAR STORY

November 15, 1862

[Copyright, 1902, by G. L. Kilmer.]

ON the morning of Nov. 15, 1862, the Army of the Potomac started on the direct march for Fredericksburg. General Ambrose E. Burnside, the new commander, proposed to march to Richmond by way of Fredericksburg, and he counted upon little opposition at that point. Burnside had taken the command from McClellan a few days before and practically adopted one of the plans his predecessor had held in mind for attacking Richmond.

The advent of Burnside as leader of the army was a genuine surprise to officers and men. The general himself had protested against the removal of the head of the Army of the Potomac in the midst of a campaign, but the authorities at Washington were committed to a change. Burnside was personally popular with the troops he had led in battle and came to the new field with the reputation of a fighter. He had commanded the right wing of the army at the storming of South Mountain a few weeks before and led the left wing, which bravely charged across the river and seized the heights in the face of the Confederates at Antietam.

Next to "Fighting Joe" Hooker there was no subordinate commander in the east whom the soldiers generally looked up to with greater respect than Burnside, and yet they could but share his own doubts as to the wisdom of placing the hero of Newbern in the shoes of "Little Mac." McClellan's departure from the camps just as the troops set out for the scene of new adventures was the occasion of a demonstration which showed the deep hold he had upon the affections of the men he had led through many fierce battles.

SOLDIERS GREETING M'CLELLAN.

The order had been given out that there should be no formal parade of the ranks on the day of McClellan's leavetaking, but the instant the favorite chief appeared on horseback headed for Washington the soldiers rushed to the roadside pellmell and began to swing their caps and cheer in chorus. The outburst was heard farther down the road, and other soldiers took the cue and lined the fields on both sides of the way. After he had ridden a few hundred rods McClellan's pathway was simply a narrow lane between vast swarms of soldiers, who alternately indulged in cheers and words of complimentary greeting.

McClellan rode slowly down the line on his mettlesome battle charger, Devil Dan, waving his cap and bowing, first to the right and then to the left, and this continued for many miles through the camps of all the brigades, divisions and corps he had led on the peninsula. It was a trying hour for the Army of the Potomac and for the country as well, and McClellan's last words to the officers and men were, "I ask you to stand by your new chief as you have stood by me."

On taking second thought the army was disposed to congratulate itself upon the choice of Burnside for a new leader, since a change was inevitable. He was gallant and bold, and while he had never held so high and important a command he had won small victories, one after another, and every great general must come to full maturity by slow experience. The soldiers wanted to win and would follow with enthusiasm any leader who promised victory.

Burnside's plan of campaign was very elaborate and had the weakness of leaving the enemy and general circumstances out of account. He proposed to hurry forward one corps of troops to occupy Fredericksburg and gather at that point rations for the army for twelve days. Supplied for a two weeks' campaign, the soldiers would march for Richmond and attack before Lee could bring his army to the defense of the Confederate capital.

Marching on Richmond by way of Fredericksburg was only another method of transferring the army to the peninsula. McClellan had taken the army to the peninsula in April 1862, by water, avoiding the necessity of fighting for the passage of the Rappahannock river in the vicinity of Fredericksburg. But with the army close to the Rappahannock and the enemy, so far as was known at headquarters, far away, it seemed feasible to steal a march across the river and strike some water base between Fredericksburg and Richmond.

In case the army should be met by the enemy after crossing the Rappahannock and passing Fredericksburg a short march would bring it to navigable waters, where the friendly ships and gunboats could take part in the campaign. Burnside's chances of success lay in a rapid crossing of the river and the seizure of the heights of Fredericksburg, which command the river and river roads toward Richmond for many miles.

In adopting his plan Burnside had made it a point with the authorities at Washington that a pontoon bridge should be forwarded overland from Alexandria to the front as soon as possible, and it was expected to reach the crossing place almost as soon as the vanguard of the army. All day the 15th of November the several corps of the army set their faces toward Fredericksburg, and Sumner's Second corps stood on the heights of Falmouth, in view of the city, early on the 17th. Sumner wanted to cross the river at once by the fords and seize the coveted heights before the enemy should get news of his presence and move to their defense.

News of importance to the Confederates always traveled fast in Virginia. It was next to impossible to catch the southern leaders napping. There was an insignificant garrison at Fredericksburg all the time that the armies were maneuvering and fighting north of the Rappahannock. Even if the garrison had been a sleepy one Sumner would have had no chance to surprise it when he reached the river, for on the very day that he started for Fredericksburg, Nov. 15, Lee had sent a regiment of infantry and a battery of artillery from his camps at Culpeper, some miles above, to keep ward over the crossing.

But Lee's activity did not stop with the sending of a trivial re-enforcement to the feeble garrison already on the ground. The first detachment was followed up by two divisions of Longstreet's infantry, W. H. F. Lee's brigade of cavalry and a battalion of artillery. Had Sumner crossed his men over the fords, as he wished to do, immediately upon his arrival, they would have met with strong opposition before securing the famous Marye's Heights above the town. At best only small parties could have crossed at the fords, and small parties would have been useless in the face of the Confederates already on the ground and rapidly approaching. The delay of the pontoons, which did not arrive until a week after they had been promised, was fatal to effecting a surprise. Had they arrived promptly Sumner could have sent across the river fifteen brigades of infantry and thirteen batteries, a force large enough to cope with Lee's vanguard. The failure led to the bloody disaster of Fredericksburg in December following.

GEORGE L. KILMER.

Is Not Worth Mentioning.

Lightning recently struck a Boston woman and glanced off. When they asked if she wasn't shocked, she admitted that she was, but didn't mind it.

"So many extraneous objects coalesce to agitate my neurotic adjuncts," she remarked, "that the addition of personal shock from aerial electricity is really unworthy of an allusion."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

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RHINOCEROS HUNTING.

The Killing of a Big Rhino on the Banks of the Nile.

I was strolling along, confident that [illegible] was in front, when Zowergh whistled. I could see nothing till he pointed out the brute lying quite close to me. The sun beating on her mud caked hide made it blend so perfectly with the red earth and yellowish grass that I should have walked right on without seeing her. She sprang to her feet. We both fired. She made a short dash toward us, but thought better of it and rushed down a small slope on to a flat bed of short reeds. Here she turned again and defied us. Again the heavy guns roared. She spun round and round several times, staggered, recovered and dashed off only to stop, however, under the next tree. The 303's cracked, and in a wild chorus of thankful yells she toppled over, rose again, spun round and finally subsided into the grass. We went up quite close to finish her. She fought hard to rise and have a last charge, but the little pencil-like bullet again sped on its sad errand, and the grand old relic of prehistoric times breathed her last. We were sad men as we gazed upon her grotesque, misshapen form. Somehow one feels such a blatant upstart in the presence of the pachyderms when one thinks of the unbroken line that dates back unchanged into the unthinkable ages of the past.—Ewart Grogan in Outing.

The Headsman's Perquisites.

Strange and unreasonable laws guaranteed to the headsman his full share of emoluments. He was well paid for his work and never suffered from a dull season. From the towns he received poultry and fodder, from the monasteries fish and game. The Abbaye de Saint Germain gave him every year a pig's head; the Abbaye de Saint Martin five loaves of bread and five bottles of wine. Cakes were baked for him on the eve of Epiphany. For each leper in the [illegible] city he exacted heaven knows why [illegible] tax at Christmas time. Les [illegible] were his vassals. It was his [illegible] to seize in the market place [illegible] he could carry away [illegible] Republican.

[illegible]

Holman F. Day's "Pine Tree Ballads" tells in verse a number of stories that actually happened "down in Maine," and are remembered there today by old residents. One relates to Barney [illegible], a landlord of that state, at whose house famous men liked to stay, that they might enjoy a merry joke.

Barney was always loyal to his friends. At one time a new meat dealer came to town and tried to secure the landlord's trade.

"I have always bought meat of Jed Haskell," said Barney, "and I guess I won't change."

"But," said the other, "old Haskell doesn't know his business. He doesn't even know how to cut meat."

"Well," drawled Barney, "I've always found that he knows enough about it to cut sirloin steak clear to the horn, and that's good enough for me."

The Penguin's Bump of Locality.

On shore the penguin is an awkward creature. Water is its element. When hunted on the ice floes, the birds generally try to run away in an upright position, but just as the hunter thinks he has got one the bird lies down on its white belly and paddles along over the snow very quickly, the hard, smooth quills slipping over the snow crystals almost without friction. A remarkable characteristic of the penguin is his bump of locality. Both on shore and in the water he never loses his way. To human eyes one ice floe is precisely like another, but under that roof of similar ice floes I have seen a penguin of the larger species find its mate on a floe after diving and swimming for a full mile under water.—Leslie's.

An Infallible Result.

Briggs—My wife has had a wonderful cure. She has recovered her voice after being unable to utter a word for nearly six months.

Griggs—You don't mean it! How did it come about?

Briggs—In the most unexpected way. We happened to call at a neighbor's where they were playing cards. We thought we might as well take a hand. What was the result? In less than five minutes my wife was asking in a strong, clear voice, "What's trumps?" —Boston Transcript.

Eternity.

An unconventional preacher undertook to give his hearers a vivid conception of eternity. This is the way he did it: "If a little sparrow were to dip its bill in the Atlantic ocean and take one drop of water and then take one hop a day across the country and put that drop in the Pacific ocean and then hop back to the Atlantic, one hop a day, until the Atlantic was dry as a bone, it wouldn't be sun-up in hades."

Bad Beginning Makes Quick Ending.

"So the engagement's off?"

"Yes; she advised him to practice economy, and he started in by getting her an imitation diamond."—Detroit Free Press.

Russians who are religious do not eat pigeons because of the sanctity conferred on the dove in the Scriptures.

Gab is nine points in an argument.—Portland Oregonian.

JACK'S YARN

By H. L. DAWES

Copyright, 1902, by H. L. Dawes

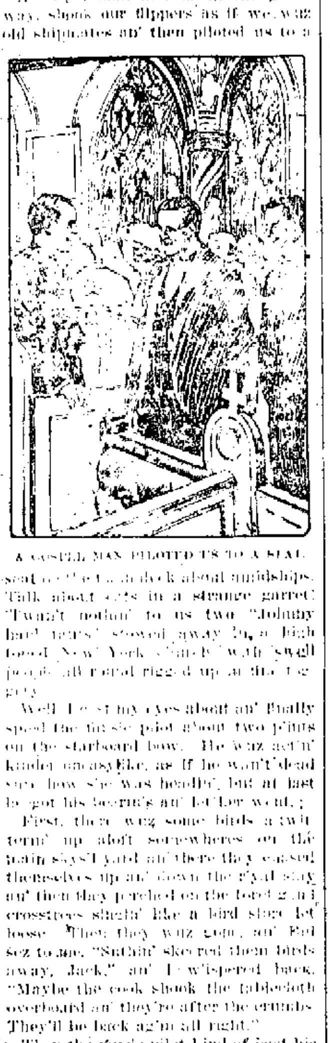
About fifteen years ago my chum Bill an' me landed in New York with fifteen months' pay in our pockets. We had been more'n half way round the world in the ship Hooghly, an' sailorlike we proceeded to color the town with red lead from keel to truck.

The fust day wuz Saturday, an' I guess the logbook showed that we did our full duty in the paintin' bizness. Sunday mornin' we spruced up in some brand new togs an' laid our course uptown to see the rich folks, the pretty gals an' the dandies paradin' in their fine clothes.

At last we fetched up in front of a big church an' stood there a spell listenin' to the music that was playin' inside. I sez to Bill, "Let's go in an' see what it's like an' hear the music."

"I don't think," sez Bill, "that they want the likes of us in there. This 'ere appears to be sort of salvation shop, but I heard the preacher at the Bethel say once that salvation wuz free. We might hail 'em an' p'r'aps they'll let us come aboard."

A gospel man met us at the gangway, shook our flippers as if we wuz old shipmates an' then piloted us to a seat on the 'tween deck about amidships. Talk about cats in a strange garret! 'Twan't nothin' to us two "Johnny haul taut's" stowed away in a high toned New York church with swell people all rigged up in their finery.



A GOSPEL MAN PILOTED US TO A SEAT.

Well, I cast my eyes aloft an' finally spied the music pilot about two points on the starboard bow. He wuz actin' kinder uneasylike, as if he wa'n't dead sure how she was headin', but at last he got his bearin's an' let her went.

First, there wuz some birds a-twitterin' up aloft somewheres on the main skys'l yard an' there they chased themselves up an' down the r'yal stay an' then they perched on the fore gallant crosstrees singin' like a bird shop let loose. Then they wuz gone, an' Bill sez to me, "Suthin' skeered them birds away, Jack," an' I whispered back, "Maybe the cook shook the tablecloth overboard an' they're after the crumbs. They'll be back ag'in all right."

Then the music pilot kind of cast his eye aloft, give her a couple of spokes, an' we heard a light breeze a-comin' out of the sou'west gentle an' softlike. Sez I to Bill, "Light breeze an' passin' clouds," an' Bill sez, "Aye, aye, Jack." The pilot laid back an' took things easy, turned over his chart, jest takin' a squint at the compass now an' then.

"Plain sailin'," sez Bill, an' I sez, "Aye, he's got all the rags on her now, r'yals, skys'ls an' moon scrapers."

"An' stuns'ls," added Bill.

Then the music chap got frisky as if he wuz settin' on a hot galley stove, an' it begun to breeze up a leetle stronger. He pulled out some wind jammers on the port side, an' she gave a roll, an' he fetched up ag'in the lee rail. I knowed a smoky sou'wester wuz a-comin', for I heerd the thunder rollin' way off like it wuz nigh hull down to the wind'ard. It kept breezin' more an' more, the thunder wuz gettin' louder an' louder, an' I could almost hear the ole man holler, "All hands aloft an' take in sail!"

She eased up a bit when the flyin' kite an' light sails wuz stowed away, an' the old gal wuz makin' good weather of it under lower tops'ls an' stays'ls. She wuz jest a-bilin' an' carried a bone in her teeth like a Cunarder.

You oughter heerd that music tune! Even if 'twas screechin' hard enuf to blow yer hair off we could foller that 'ere tune all the same, an' it didn't seem to make no dif'runce how she wuz weatherin' the squall or how much them birds screeched, that music pilot held that tune full—an'—by through it all.

He yanked out some more wind jammers on the lee side, an' the thunder rolled an' moaned as if all the furies wuz loose an' the devil chasin' 'em; the old packet wuz nigh on her beam ends, an' she rolled so I calkilated to see that chap pitch overboard. Bimeby she eased up a bit, an' Bill nudged me with his elbow an' says, "Jack, they've got her hove to under a goose wing main tops'l an' she's makin' good weather of it." That wuz my idea, but I wuz expectin' to see the whole outfit bust an' spill all hands.

The wust was over, for the music pilot cast his weather eye on the chart, give her the lower tops'ls an' swung her on her course. He begun punchin' them wind jammers back ag'in as if he had no more use for 'em, an' it begun to moderate.

We could hear the thunder dyin' away in the nor'theast, kinder mutterin' an' sputterin', as if it didn't want to leave. The birds came back, an' we could hear 'em peepin' ag'in up on the yardarms. Then it died out to a dead calm, an' even the birds begun to quiet down till there wuz only one little cuss left a-twitterin' on the end of the jibboom. He give a tiny squeak an' wuz gone.

Then the music pilot stowed away his charts an' went below, an' that part of the show wuz over.

Bill an' me saw the gospel man when we wuz goin' out, an' I asked him what that tune wuz an' where it hailed from.

He said, "Boys, that's one of the grandest tunes a man ever listened to, an' if there's any soul in him at all that tune will find it. The name of it is 'The Lost Chord.'"

Sez Bill: "I know a hanged sight better. He fetched her through it an' never lost a rope yarn!"

We walked down the street a piece, sayin' nothin', but I wuz doin' a big thinkin'. That music had made a queer feelin' come over me, an' 'fore I knowed it I wuz thinkin' of home an' the old folks. I remembered what my mother said jest before I went off to sea—that she wuz goin' to pray for me every night, an' dad he laid his hand on my shoulder an' sez, "You've allers a home to come to, my boy, when you want to, an' I'll leave the shed window unlocked for you ev'ry night."

I wuz thinkin' of all those things, an' finally I sez to Bill, "I'm goin' home to see the folks!" Bill coughed queer like an' sez, "S'm I." An' we went.

Well, boys, I ain't much on [illegible] bein' only an old sailor, but this I say: If you ever lose your bearin's an' your steerin' gear gits all tangled up, jest git a good music pilot to play that 'ere tune on a big full rigged organ, an' if it don't git soundin's of yo[illegible] soul it's 'cause you ain't got any!

Things Better Left Unsaid.

Under the caption of [illegible] Things" [illegible] gives some very [illegible] chance.

One day a carpenter [illegible] and said [illegible] likeness [illegible] it."

"It was good of you to [illegible]," said the curate. "What a capital likeness! How is he?"

"Why, sir, don't you remember?" said the carpenter. "He's dead."

"Oh, yes, of course I know that," replied the curate. "I mean how's the man that took the photograph?"

A story is told of a young laborer who on his way to his day's work called at the registrar's office to register his father's death. When the official asked the date of the event, the son replied:

"He ain't dead yet, but he'll be dead before night, so I thought it would save me another journey if you would put it down now."

"Oh, but that won't do at all!" said the registrar. "Perhaps your father will live till tomorrow."

"Well, I don't know, sir. The doctor says as he won't, and he knows what he has given him!"

The Woman With a Baby.

"Chivalry will not die so long as there remains the woman with the baby," remarked the philosopher.

"This nonsense about the pretty girl always getting a seat in a car is mere twaddle. Just look through any car you are in and you will see the pretty girl with the modish gown standing, and the dressmaker's errand girl with the long box will be seated.

"The prettiest girl in New York doesn't stand the ghost of a chance if she enters a car by the side of a woman with a baby. Makes no difference what sort of a woman she is either. That baby is her passport to a seat.

"In a Madison avenue car the other day two young women who looked as if they would have been more at home in a hansom entered the car, and not a seat was offered. At the next crossing a miserable looking woman hobbled in. She was fat and ugly and dirty, but she carried a baby—a red faced, squint eyed baby too. Immediately a gentleman arose from his seat. Not only that, but he grasped her elbow and steadied her when the car started off.

"I'll bet those two stunning girls up in front didn't see the beauty of the thing. They will probably add their little grumble to the general uproar about the selfishness of man."—New York Herald.

A Miraculous Spring.

The "holy well" from which Holywell, in north Wales, gets its name has been famous throughout the whole country for centuries. The legend runs that St. Winifred lived near the spring and endowed it with the power of relieving all ailments, and ever since history began to be writ in Wales hosts of people, most of them Roman Catholics, have journeyed from all parts in the hope of being cured of their respective maladies. The spring is surrounded by a small chapel which is supposed to have been built by Margaret, mother of King Henry. The candidate for cure enters and kneels on a stone ledge beside the water, and then, according to the cherished legend, whatever ailed him once thereafter ails him no more. Any one who visits the little chapel at almost any time in the year will find it full of the lame, the halt and the blind, most of them people of the poorer classes, and the villagers of Holywell tell of endless miraculous cures that have taken place before their astonished eyes.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to section ten of article one of the Constitution, so that a discharge of a jury for failure to agree or other necessary cause shall not work an acquittal.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following be proposed as an amendment to the Constitution, that is to say, that section ten of article one, which reads as follows:

"No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service, in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured," be amended so as to read as follows:

No person shall, for any indictable offense, be proceeded against criminally by information, except in cases arising in the land or naval forces, or in the militia, when in actual service in time of war or public danger, or by leave of the court for oppression or misdemeanor in office. No person shall, for the same offense, be twice put in jeopardy of life or limb; *but a discharge of the jury for failure to agree, or other necessary cause shall not work an acquittal.* Nor shall private property be taken or applied to public use, without authority of law and without just compensation being first made or secured.

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

AMENDMENT TO THE CONSTITUTION PROPOSED TO THE CITIZENS OF THIS COMMONWEALTH FOR THEIR APPROVAL OR REJECTION BY THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE COMMONWEALTH OF PENNSYLVANIA, PUBLISHED BY ORDER OF THE SECRETARY OF THE COMMONWEALTH IN PURSUANCE OF ARTICLE XVIII OF THE CONSTITUTION.

A JOINT RESOLUTION

Proposing an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth.

Section 1. Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in General Assembly met, That the following is proposed as an amendment to the Constitution of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in accordance with the provisions of the eighteenth article thereof:

Amendment.

Add at the end of section seven, article three, the following words: [illegible]

A true copy of the Joint Resolution.

W. W. GRIEST,
Secretary of the Commonwealth.

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HER ANNIVERSARY

By A. C. ROWSLY

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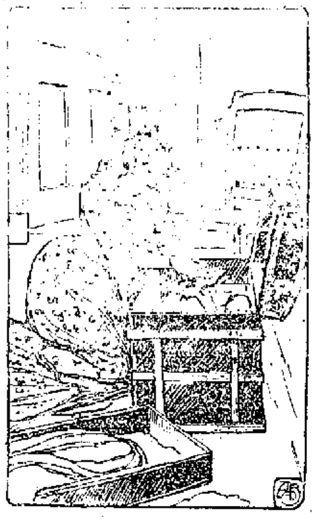
When the door closed behind "him," she went over to the library table, pulled out a drawer, took from it a small calendar, sighed softly, then marked the last day of the month. She stared thoughtfully at the mark as she made it and turned back the months that had gone since the first of the year. It made her think of the year they were married. It was not many years ago. She laid the calendar aside and fished out another and another until that first year's lay in her hand. That made her sigh again, for on the dates in that first year's calendar there were no pencil marks to indicate the evening she had spent alone. That was before baby came, before he had become a little lion in the literary world. Society had not then taken him under culture, but now it had. He was going to be a big lion some day [illegible]. She wondered if he would [illegible] marrying such a spiritless little [illegible]. She wept dismally.

He used [illegible] several years ago now [illegible] with him to be lionized. [illegible] was the baby, so she had [illegible] do not always [illegible] attention. Nurse could [illegible] of her, but now he never [illegible]

She [illegible] the little [illegible] face downwards. [illegible] out of sight she could pity him. [illegible] seem hard to [illegible] all day [illegible] a thousand things to annoy him. He was [illegible] to his recreation [illegible] of [illegible] to those who could appreciate his work. She [illegible] ability to say [illegible] [illegible]

[illegible]



SHE FLEW INTO HER ROOM AND OPENED OLD TRUNKS.

days when she was a queen, a tinseled one, true, in the first row. Five? Six? It did not seem so many years ago.

"Mamma, you is the princess, isn't you?" The little girl was on the verge of tears.

The new people in the flat across the hall were beginning to move about. The mother listened. The child sat with suspended forefinger. Presently they both heard some one playing. The fingers rippled up and down the keys, then struck up a march from a comic opera. The execution was not perfect, but the time was excellent. The mother's feet itched for movement. Then the music changed to a gavot, then to a skirt dance. Suddenly it stopped.

The mother sighed. For a moment she had been back in the old days. The swish of gauzy skirts was in her ears, the smeary makeup box stood before her eyes, and the old life and fun she had known from girlhood came back.

"If you ain't a princess, you're a fairy," argued the child tenaciously.

A fairy? Some people used to think so.

"Yes, I am a fairy. Do you want to see a fairy mamma, Edith?"

The child shouted with delight.

"All right. Sit here. Don't look around, and I'll go back to fairyland and see."

She flew into her dressing room, opened old trunks, pulled out old slippers and ballet finery.

The makeup box she handled tenderly. "From Ned" it was inscribed. Ned? She paused. What had ever become of him? They had quarreled, he drank so, and she had begged him to give it up. Then—well, she was too deadly respectable, he said.

She found the makeup paint hard to work, but in half an hour she crept softly into the library behind the child. Bending over the sleepy head, she clasped the wee hands and awoke the baby with a kiss.

"You my mamma?" The child turned half fearfully. "Is you my mamma?"

"Yes, dear. I am a fairy mamma now."

The player next door struck up a double shuffle. The little woman broke into the step with a toss of her head. It was ludicrous, of course. "He" would have thought her crazy, but the baby enjoyed it and watched her with dancing eyes, keeping tremulous time with its little feet. The mother danced on. The days of yore had come back. She was before the glaring lights. Presently she stopped, out of breath. In her ears rang the echo of the old time applause. She laughed hysterically and kissed the child. Tears rolled on the grease paint.

"You ain't my mamma. You's little girl fairy. My mamma's a great, big fairy," the child said. The little woman laughed again. She wished—no; if "he" was present he would not understand. He had changed so much since the days he used to hang around the stage door for her to appear.

The music in the adjoining flat trailed away into silence. Then a woman's voice, humming lightly, came across the hall, and again silence. They were closing the piano and turning out the parlor lights.

The mother stood like one transfixed in the center of the library. The laughter died on her lips. She looked down at her beruffled skirts, which had suddenly turned flimsy and tawdry. Then a hard, dry laugh rose in her throat. Yes, that was the way they all dropped from her, the illusions of her youth and her love.

The child lay on the great leather couch, blinking sleepily at her "fairy mamma." The long lashes drooped, and a happy smile crept round the baby mouth. She was in fairyland in truth. [illegible] the mother flung herself [illegible] the couch and clasped the [illegible]. This at least [illegible], something real, something [illegible] and lasting, the bless[illegible] love.

And so [illegible] found them three hours later when he [illegible] with the smiles of fair women still dazzling his eyes and their [illegible] words still [illegible] in his [illegible]. He bent over her with a frown, but when he saw the tiny furrows which the tears had made through the grease paint [illegible] softened. [illegible]

[illegible]

"[illegible] waited for the [illegible]"

And [illegible] the [illegible] calendars [illegible]

Naming the Baby.

In the [illegible] county, where [illegible] North Carolina [illegible] a clergyman who has a circuit in [illegible] county was called to officiate at a christening. When he arrived at the woodman's cabin, the wife seemed to be in charge of affairs. The baby was in white, and a few of the neighbors, members of the same congregation, had been invited and were seated under the trees. When the babe was brought out by the parents, the clergyman asked:

"With what name shall I christen the child?"

"Nias," promptly answered the wife.

"Nias?" repeated the minister, slightly bothered. "Where did you find such a name?"

"In the Bible," said the wife.

"I guess not," said the preacher mildly.

"Oh, yes, it's in the Bible," coolly answered the wife. "Ananias is in the Bible. This is a little boy, and we only want to call him Nias without the Anna."—New York Times.

Crime of Frightening Children.

The custom of securing the obedience of children by telling them bugbear stories is one which is unworthy of a civilized community, and any one guilty of it ought to be punished in some way which he or she will remember. It is the meanest, pettiest, most cowardly kind of tyranny, and there is no justification for it anywhere.

The imagination of a little child is a thing far more delicate and sensitive than its body and, on the whole, more susceptible to permanent and serious injury. The amount of suffering which has been inflicted on the human race through superstition is incalculable, and there is practically no superstition which would affect a grown person whose imagination had been untainted by terrors of the unseen in childhood. When a child is brought up among people who tell weird stories of apparitions and portents, it is unusual for it to gain a perfect balance of mind in after life.

The First Quarrel.

After the explosion the following were found to be injured:

The Groom.—Slightly scratched about the face, force of character and self esteem somewhat shattered; will hereafter show timidity under like circumstances.

The Bride.—Dignity hurt, but not broken; showed unexpected courage; will recover slowly.

Cupid.—Badly shocked; will recover. —Life.

Didn't Care to Know.

Laffan—I've got a new conundrum. Do you know why I am like a mule with a sore head?

Grofat—No; I know you are, but I don't know why you are.—Chicago Tribune.

FATE OF HINDOO GIRLS.

Nepaul Rajpoots Cause Their Daughters to Be Murdered.

A Capuchin monk engaged in missionary work in Nepaul, writing of Hindoo family life, remarks that it is very difficult for parents to make advantageous matches for their daughters. The Hindoos therefore find a means of ridding themselves of too many daughters by murdering them. It is a well known fact that Hindoos of high birth, those who are called rajpoots, caused their daughters to be put to death after their birth by men specially engaged to do so. This criminal custom had become so general that in 1840 in the seventy-three villages of the Allahabad district there were only three girls under twelve years of age, and three years later in the town of Agra there was not one to be found under that age. All had been put to death.

The English government has very naturally passed severe laws against this abominable crime, but to evade them the Hindoos allow their girls to l[illegible] the age of twelve, after which they do away with them by administering poison in small doses. Orientals are past masters in the art of poisoning, and after some minute inquiries it transpires that in many districts twenty-five out of every hundred girls have been got rid of in this manner. Those girls who have been spared they marry very early, generally between fourteen and fifteen years, [illegible] not according to their own [illegible] but by the will of their [illegible] decision.

An [illegible] family of good rank [illegible] an unmarried daughter. [illegible] be a [illegible] a crime against religion. To secure husbands for those who have not already found them [illegible] of Brahmans, old and decrepit, called Kulin Brahmans, who [illegible] with the one object of [illegible] the [illegible] of the [illegible] with [illegible] young girls as [illegible] large [illegible] world [illegible] never see them again.—Pall Mall Gazette.

SEA FLOWERS AS PETS.

The Queer Little Creatures Known as Anemones.

The [illegible]

[illegible]

"For many years a scientist has tended and fed them, and the little animated flowers actually have come to know him. When he feeds them, he puts a little bit of fish on the end of a long pointed stick and puts it carefully down into the water until it is near the anemone. It did not take long for the beautiful things to understand it, and, whereas at first they used to withdraw their petals and shut up tightly when the stick approached, now they twine gracefully and stretch their dainty arms out as far as they can go in order to reach it.—London Answers.

LONDON CAB SERVICE.

Why It Is the Best and the Cheapest In the World.

"Everyone knows, either from experience or hearsay, that the cab service in London is the best and cheapest in the world, but few of us know why. So when I was over there I made it a point to find out."

The woman who occupied the other seat in the hansom looked as if she would like to hear the result of his investigations. "It is mainly due," he continued, "to the fact that licenses to drive cabs and buses through the London streets are hard to get. An applicant must furnish the most satisfactory proofs of his honesty when he files his application at Scotland Yard, and his references are carefully verified. Then he undergoes such a rigid examination as to his knowledge of streets and localities that but little more than half the candidates manage to pull through it. Those who do are then tested as to their ability to drive through the crowded thoroughfares, the test being a practical one, with an inspector of police, who is himself an expert driver, seated by the side of the would be Jehu as he threads his way through the jam. Probably 20 per cent of the applicants come to grief during this test, as the slightest infraction of the rules of the road or the exercise of bad judgment in controlling or guiding his horse means absolute failure. If successful, the applicant is impressed with the importance of returning all articles left in his cab to headquarters without delay and told that an attempt to make excessive charges means the forfeiture of his license. The result is comparative safety to the passengers in cabs and a reasonable certainty that there will be no attempt upon the 'cabby's' part to overcharge his fare."—New York Tribune.

Somewhere in the world there are 110,000,000 big copper pennies, but nobody appears to know where they are.

HOTELS.

GRAND CENTRAL HOTEL,
JAMES McGUIRE, Prop'r.
Main Street, Smethport, Pa.,

This hotel has recently been renovated and refurnished. The table and bar constantly supplied with the best the market affords. First-class in every respect. Rates reasonable.

HOTEL IMPERIAL.
Main street, Smethport, Pa., Daniel Bacon, Proprietor.

This House has recently been greatly improved in all its appointments, making it one of the most convenient hotels in the country. Good beds and attentive clerks. The tables are supplied with all the delicacies of the season. A liberal share of the public patronage is respectfully solicited.

THE FLEMING HOTEL,
TWO DOORS NORTH OF BANK,
KANE - - PA.

This Hotel has been recently built and is newly furnished throughout in the latest style.

First-class accommodations for the traveling public.

M. B. PIERCE, Proprietor.

SARTWELL HOUSE,
PORT ALLEGANY, PA

Having recently purchased the above hotel, and made extensive improvements, I am prepared to cater to the traveling public.

C. S. KING, Proprietor

CHADWICK HOUSE,
D. R. McDONALD, Proprietor
Larabee, Penn'a.

First-class in every respect
Well supplied Bar.
Reasonable Rates.

COMMERCIAL HOUSE,
W. V. PROVIN, Prop'r.
125 Main Street, Smethport, Pa

[illegible]

BAYER HOUSE,
CLERMONT, PENNA.

[illegible] with the best [illegible]
[illegible] & SMITH, Proprietors.

BARBER SHOP,
Alfred Sturdveint.
Next door to [illegible] Store, Main St.
Shaving and Hair Dressing
[illegible]

[illegible]

Professional Cards.

Attorneys.

[illegible]

Hamlin & Forrest
[illegible] Smethport, Pa. [illegible] Hamlin & Forrest [illegible] in the counties [illegible] McKean, [illegible], Cameron, Clinton and [illegible]

Gorton & Richmond.
ATTORNEYS AT LAW. All legal business given prompt attention.
Smethport, Pa.

Bouton & Gallup.
ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW. All legal business promptly and carefully attended to. Office over Hamlin's Bank, Smethport, Pa.

E. L. Keenan.
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Office adjoining Residence, Main Street.
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All legal business attended to promptly.

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ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Office in Odd Fellows' Building, over the Post Office, Smethport, Pa. Office connected with long distance telephone.

E. R. Sherman,
PENSION ATTORNEY AND NOTARY PUBLIC. Claims for Bounty, Back Pay, Pensions, &c., both War of the Rebellion and Spanish War claims given prompt attention. Special attention given to both widow's and invalid claims under the act of May 9, 1900. Office No. 30 Main street, Bradford, Pa. Telephone 302-B.

Physicians.

H. L. McCoy,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, office in I. O. O. F. Block, Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

John Clark, M. D. C. M.
Office and Residence in Clark Block, Smethport, Pa. Office Hours, 8 to 10 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.

W. A. Ostrander, Ph. G., M. D.
PHYSICIAN & SURGEON.
Office and Residence over Lemmler's harness shop.
Day or Night Calls promptly attended to.

G. E. Benninghoff.
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON, 21 Main St., Bradford, Pa. Special attention given to surgery and surgical diseases of women.
Office hours from 1:30 to 3:30 and 7 to 8 p. m.

J. C. Brown,
PHYSICIAN AND SURGEON. Office and Residence one door East of Catholic Parsonage, Main Street, Smethport, Pa.

ROBERT HAMILTON, M. D., C. M.
Office hours—8 to 9 a. m. and 1 to 3 p. m.
Office and Residence in Reilly Block, second floor, Smethport, Pa.

Dr. E. R. Baker,
DENTIST.
Teeth extracted without pain. All kinds of dental work done promptly and satisfaction guaranteed.
Office over McCoy's Drug Store.

Mrs. S. S. Woodbury,
47 Mechanic St. - - - - Bradford, Pa.
Finest and Medium Grade Millinery.

At prices far below the high rent district. Also we do French Accordian Plaiting 1 to 48 inches. Guaranteed equal to New York City Work. Mail and Express Orders Returned Promptly.

Official Directory

STATE

Governor—William A. Stone.
Lieutenant Governor—J. P. S. Gobin
State Treasurer—Frank G. Harris.
Auditor General—Levi G. McCauley
Sec'y of Internal Affairs—James Latta.

DISTRICT AND COUNTY

President Judge—Thomas A. Morrison, Smethport.
Member of Congress—J. C. Sibley, Venango.
State Senator—Myron Matson, Bradford.
Member of Assembly—E. A. Boyne, Bradford.
District Attorney—John P. Melvin, Bradford, Pa.
Sheriff—William B. Clarke, Smethport.
Prothonotary—G. W. Mitchell, Bradford.
County Treasurer—A. W. Boyd, Bradford.
Commissioners—A. M. Boardman, Smethport; Albert Peterson, Kane; Thos. F. Hungiville, Smethport.
Com'rs Clerk—S. D. Weaver, Kane.
Jury Com'rs—Walter Ostrander, Wm. Brooder.
Auditors—A. L. Gallup, Smethport; B. G. Battle, Port Allegany; James Devlin, Bradford.
Coroner—B. H. Hall, M. D., Bradford.
County School Superintendent—J. E. Myers, Smethport.

BOROUGH.

Burgess—F. W. Brownell.
Council—James A. McKean, president; Mrs. J. Colegrove, secretary; W. F. Walsh, treasurer; Charles McKean, C. Herzog, Alfred Hagberg, Thomas Camp, J. A. Yerdon.
Justices—B. L. Knapp, W. Stark.
Constable—C. N. Bates.
High Constable—Andrew Ness.
School Directors—E. R. Mayo, president; Jno. N. Apple, treasurer; E. D. Gallup, secretary; W. F. Specht, H. W. Rubin, Oscar Engstrom.
Collector—Carl Sasse.
Assessor—J. A. Holder.
Auditors—R. C. Sasse, John Eastman, Alex Clarke.
Judge of Election—H. R. Henderson.
Inspectors of Election—Samuel Gavin, F. H. [illegible]

Lodge Directory.

F. & A. M.—McKean [illegible]

GEO. W. MITCHELL, W. M.
W. [illegible], Sec'y

[illegible]

F. P. GIFFORD, M. W.
J. C. GALLUP, [illegible]

K. O. T. M.—[illegible] Tent, No. [illegible] meets [illegible] evening at [illegible]

[illegible] WILLIS, Com.
W. B. [illegible], R. K.

[illegible]

MRS. [illegible] RICHMOND [illegible]

[illegible] COLEGROVE, Pres.
MARY A. [illegible]

[illegible]

MRS. W. F. SPECHT, W. M.
MRS. L. T. COLLEGROVE, Sec'y.

I. O. R. M.—Meets every Monday evening in I. O. O. F. Hall. Adoption degree 1st Monday; Warrior's degree 2nd Monday; Chief's degree 3rd Monday.
JOHN DENNIS, S.
L. K. HOGARTH, C. of R.

Churches

Methodist Episcopal—Gaylord H. Patterson, Ph. D., pastor. Class Meeting, Sunday at 10 a. m. Preaching at 10:30 a. m. Sunday School at 11:45 a. m. Junior League at 4 p. m. Epworth League at 6:30 p. m. Preaching at 7:30 p. m. General prayer meeting Thursday at 7:30 p. m.

Episcopal—J. Heber McCandless, Rector. Services every Sunday at 10:30 a. m. and 7:45 p. m. Additional service at 8 a. m., except on first Sunday of each month. Sunday School at 9:30 a. m.

All Saint's Memorial Chapel.—East Smethport—Rev. J. Heber McCandless, Rector. Divine services every Sunday at 2:45 p. m. Sunday School 3:30 p. m. The Ladies' Guild meets every Friday at 10 a. m.

St. Elizabeth Catholic Church.—Rev. P. Cosgrove, Pastor. Mass at 11 a. m. Service at 11:30 a. m. Sunday School at 3 p. m. Services on each Sunday.

First Baptist Church.—P. S. Calvin, Pastor. Preaching each Sunday at 11:00 a. m., and 7:30 p. m. Sunday School at 10 a. m. Junior Endeavor at 3 p. m. Senior Endeavor at 6:30 p. m. Prayer meeting each Wednesday evening at 7:30. Ladies' Aid Society meets each Friday afternoon in the church building. Women's Missionary Circle meets the first Tuesday evening in each month. The pastor preaches in the East Smethport Chapel each Sunday afternoon at 2:30. All are invited. Seats free.

Colegrove.—Rev. W. F. Tubbs, Pastor. Services every Sunday morning at 11 o'clock.

Clermont Church.—Rev. W. F. Tubbs, Pastor. Services every other Sunday at 3 p. m.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

Pennsylvania
RAILROAD
BUFFALO AND ALLEGHENY VALLEY DIVISION.

Time Table—Taking effect Nov. 24, 1901.

TRAINS LEAVE SMETHPORT.

Buffalo Express, daily except Sunday, 9:14 a. m.
*Buffalo Mail, daily except Sunday, 2:39 p. m.
*Train leaving Smethport 2:39 p. m. connects at Olean with Chautauqua Division for Allegany, Salamanca, Oil City and Pittsburg.

For Clermont.

Train 122, week days..............10:59 a. m.
Train 126, week days..............7:07 p. m.

For Larabee, Port Allegany, Coudersport and points south:

Train 121, week days..............9:14 a. m.
Train 123, week days..............2:39 p. m.

PHILADELPHIA & ERIE DIVISION TIME TABLE.

TRAINS LEAVE EMPORIUM JUNCTION EASTWARD.

8:18 a. m.—Train 12, week days, for Sunbury, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Hazleton, Pottsville, Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 6:23 p. m., New York 9:30 p. m., Baltimore 6:00 p. m., Washington 7:15 p. m. Pullman Parlor car from Williamsport to Philadelphia, and passenger coaches from Kane to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore and Washington.

12:25 p. m.—Train 8, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:32 p.m., New York 10:23 p. m., Baltimore 7:30 p. m., Washington 8:35 p. m. Vestibuled parlor cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

3:25 p. m.—Train 6, daily, for Harrisburg and intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 4:25 a. m., New York 8:30 a. m., Baltimore 2:30 a. m., Washington 4:05 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Harrisburg to Philadelphia and New York. Philadelphia passengers can remain in sleeper undisturbed until [illegible] a. m.

10:30 p. m.—Train 4, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and intermediate stations arriving at Philadelphia [illegible] a. m., New York 9:33 a. m., week days ([illegible] a. m. Sundays) Baltimore [illegible] a. m., Washington 8:30 a. m. Pullman sleeping cars from Erie and Williamsport to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Washington, and passenger cars from Erie to Philadelphia and Williamsport to Baltimore.

12:01 a. m.—Train 14, daily for Sunbury, Harrisburg and principal intermediate stations, arriving at Philadelphia 7:22 a. m., New York 9:33 a. m., week days, (10:33 a. m. Sundays). Baltimore 7:15 a. m., Washington 8:30 a. m. Vestibuled Buffet sleeping cars and passenger coaches, Buffalo to Philadelphia and Washington.

WESTWARD.

5:10 a. m.—Train 9, daily, for Erie, Ridgway and weekdays DuBois, Clermont and intermediate stations.
10:20 a. m.—Train 3, daily for Erie and week days for DuBois and intermediate stations.
6:20 p. m.—Train 61, week days, for Kane and intermediate stations.

Weekdays.

NORTH A. M. Lv.	STATIONS	SOUTH Ar. P. M.
9 40	Ridgway	12 01
9 55	Johnsonburg	11 40
10 11	Glen Hazel	11 28
10 20	Straight	11 20
10 25	Instanter	11 16
10 31	Smith's Run	11 10
10 38	Wonleale	11 04
10 45	Clermont	11 00
A. M.		A. M.

Connections are made with train 8, leaving Johnsonburg at 11:48 a. m. for Erie and intermediate points, arriving at Erie at 3:50 p. m. and at Ridgway with train 206, leaving Ridgway 12:10 p. m. for DuBois, Red Bank, Pittsburg and intermediate points and train 6, leaving Ridgway at 2:20 p. m. for Philadelphia, New York, Baltimore and Washington.

J. B. HUTCHINSON, General Manager,
J. R. WOOD, Gen'l Pass. Agt.

B. C. & K. RAILWAY
TIME TABLE.
Eastern Standard Time.
IN EFFECT JUNE 1, 1902.

SOUTHBOUND.

STATIONS	1	3	5	7	9
	A. M.	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	P. M.
[illegible]	7 30	[illegible]	1 20	4 10	6 22
[illegible]	8 10	[illegible]	1 58	4 45	[illegible]
[illegible]	8 14	[illegible]	2 02	[illegible]	[illegible]
[illegible]	8 19	11 02	2 07	4 57	[illegible]
[illegible]	8 27	11 08	2 14	5 01	[illegible]
[illegible]	8 36	11 20	2 25	[illegible]	[illegible]
Ar.	9 10	11 40	2 50	[illegible]	[illegible]
Lv.	8 00	10 45	1 50	4 45	[illegible]
[illegible]	9 05	11 50	2 52	5 12	[illegible]
Ar.	9 40	12 25	3 35	6 25	[illegible]
Lv.	9 50		4 36		
[illegible]	10 18		5 05		
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]		[illegible]		
[illegible]	[illegible]				

25

[illegible]

NORTHBOUND.

STATIONS	2	4	6	8	10
[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible] KENNEDY,
[illegible] Pass. Agent.

The Pittsburg, Shawmut & Northern R. R.

Time Table No. 14. Passenger Train Schedule [illegible]

MT. JEWETT & SMETHPORT DIV.

P. M.	p.m.	a.m.		a.m.	a.m.	p.m.
	1.10	8.10	Lv Mt Jewett Ar	[illegible]	[illegible]	
5.21	1.56	8.31	Hazelhurst	[illegible]	11.39	4.26
5.29	2.05	8.37	Mayvindale	7.29	11.30	4.10
5.34	2.10	8.40	Kasson	7.25	11.25	4.15
5.37	2.17	8.47	Combs	7.18	11.18	4.08
6.05	2.30	9.14	Smethport	7.10 p. m. 7.15	11.10	3.40
6.07	2.43	9.27	Farmers Valley	7.01	10.58	3.28
6.14	2.49	9.34	Coryville	6.56	10.51	3.21
6.20	2.55	9.40	Larrabee	6.50	10.46	3.15

SHAWMUT DIVISION.

Southward Read down P.M.	A.M.		STATIONS & Sidings	Northward Read up P.M.	A.M.
7.40	11.30		Clermont	7.00	8.35
7.59	11.52		Wellendorf	6.28	8.17
8.12	12.06		Wildwood	6.40	8.04
8.22	12.19		North Fork	5.38	7.58
8.29	12.28		Bear Run	5.26	7.47
		AM			PM
8.47	12.50		St. Marys	4.50	7.25
9.07	2.50	7.38	St. Marys	11.02	6.47
	2.52	7.40	Kaul	11.00	6.45
	3.17	8.03	Paine	10.34	6.20
	3.21	8.08	Kersey	10.30	6.16
	4.00	8.46	Elbon	9.59	5.44
	4.05	8.50	Hyde	9.55	5.40
AM	AM			PM	AM
	6 03		St. Marys	6.08	
8.05	6.30		Paine	5.42	8.05
8.35	7.00		Byrne	5.10	7.30
8.40	7.05		Weedville	5.05	7.05

Close connections at St. Marys, with P. & E. R. R. for all points East and West. At Clermont, for all points on W. N. Y. & P. R'y. or their connections.

N. B.—All trains daily except Sunday.

M. S. BLAIR, General Supt.
C. H. HAMMOND, Gen. Pass. Agt.
St. Marys, Pa.

COUDERSPORT & PORT ALLEGANY Railroad Time Table, taking effect Monday, March 18, 1901.

Ar. Eastward A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	STATIONS	L'v Westward A.M.	P.M.	A.M.
			Ar Dp			
8.05	7.05	2.10	Ulysses	7.20	2.25	9.10
7.50	6.53	2.10	Crowell	7.27	2.32	9.19
7.46	o	1.57	Carpenter	o	2.34	9.22
7.40	6.48	1.53	Perkins	7.32	2.37	9.26
7.37	6.45	1.50	New'fld Junc	7.37	2.43	9.32
o	o	1.45	Newfield	7.41	2.46	o
7.05	6.36	1.41	Gold	7.44	2.49	9.40
7.00	6.30	1.35	Raymond	7.49	2.45	9.47
6.45	6.21	1.24	Seven Bdg's	8.01	3.06	10.02
6.40	6.17	1.20	Colesburg	8.04	3.09	10.10
6.25	6.10	1.12	Frinks	8.12	3.17	10.20
6.15	o	1.05	N. Couds'pt	o	3.26	10.35
6.10	6.00	1.00	Dp. Ar.	8.25	3.30	10.45
A.M.	A.M.	P.M.	Coudersport.			P.M.
4.20	7.45	12.15	Ar. Dp.	8.28	6.00	1.20
o	o	12.13	Hammond	o	o	o
4.05	7.38	12.09	Olmsted	8.33	6.05	1.31
3.59	7.35	12.05	Mina	8.37	6.10	1.37
3.45	o	11.59	Knowlton	o	6.17	o
3.40	7.25	11.55	Roulette	8.47	6.21	1.51
3.30	7.16	11.47	Burtville	8.54	6.28	2.01
3.23	o	11.41	Coleman	o	6.34	o
3.20	o	o	Chem. Wrks	o	o	o
3.15	7.05	11.36	Pt. Allegany	9.08	6.40	2.25
P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	Dp Ar	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.

o—Trains do not stop.

Connections at Ulysses with N. Y. C. & H. R. R.; at Port Allegany with W. N. Y. & P. R'y. and at Newfield Junction with B. & S. R. R.

Trains run on eastern standard time.

B. A. M'CLURE, Supt.

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THE CORPORATIONS PAY THE TAXES

Under Republican Rule the Burden Is Placed On Them.

CITIZENS PAY NO STATE TAX

Republicans Have Paid Off Over $40,000,000 of State Debt Left By the Democrats, and Now Pennsylvania Is Free From Debt—Some Figures For Democratic Shouters to Study.

Every home owner in Pennsylvania has a vital interest in the approaching election. It is not only a question of Democrat or Republican, of Pattison or Pennypacker, but it is a matter of dollars and cents to every owner of a foot of land in the commonwealth. It was the Democratic party that plunged the state into a debt of $40,000,000 that has required forty years of Republican rule to lift. Republicans should not forget this.

And yet in spite of this fact the Republican system of state finances has been the subject of the most persistent attacks from its enemies. Democratic leaders when they assail the Republican financial system in Pennsylvania know that they are deliberately misrepresenting the facts. Unfortunately the public at large does not seem to have a very clear idea of the method by which state taxes are assessed and collected.

Under the wise and beneficent legislation of the Republican party in the past thirty-five years, the burdens of state taxation have been lifted from the shoulders of the individual and placed upon the corporations of the state.

CITIZENS PAY NO STATE TAX.

An impression prevails among the people that they are taxed for all the appropriations made to the public schools, charitable institutions, the judiciary, legislative expenses, the new capitol, etc., etc. As a matter of fact our citizens pay no state tax except a liquor license tax and a tax on collateral [illegible] such as bonds, mortgages, etc., the tax on the same being four mills, three of which are returned to the respective counties. [illegible] the state [illegible].

In direct contrast [illegible] the attitude of the [illegible] party and its legislation. Before the Republican party came into power all real estate, occupations over $200.00 per annum, cattle, etc., were taxed by the Democratic party in time of peace; and even with this enormous tax burden it left a debt of over $40,000,000 in 1860, to be provided for and lifted by the Republican party. And the Republican party has redeemed the credit of the state; it stands to-day before the world free from debt.

MISLEADING TAX RECEIPTS.

The manner in which the various collectors of taxes of the commonwealth have their bills and receipts printed is largely responsible for the misapprehension that exists in the minds of the people upon this question of state taxation. In almost every instance instead of having a separate item for state taxes to be used where the person has money at interest subject to taxation, and not otherwise, almost all bills that are sent out by the tax collectors have one item entitled "State and County Tax." Opposite this head is placed the amount of the county tax, and the person receiving the bill is naturally under the impression that the amount charged represents a combination of state and county taxes, and if questioned upon this point the answer is always the production of a tax receipt showing the payment of a certain sum of money under the head of "State and County Tax." The taxes paid to the various local collectors, under the designation "State and County Tax," go directly into the county treasury for the exclusive use of the county authorities.

The constant aim of Republican legislation has been to relieve the individual taxpayer. Prior to 1883 the indigent insane in the asylums of the state were wholly supported by the various local municipalities. This was a burden upon the individual taxpayer. As the state debt was reduced under the judicious management, it was believed that the commonwealth could afford to assist the counties in the support and maintainance of their unfortunate poor. By the Act of June 13th, 1883, the expense of the care and treatment of the insane poor of the state was equally divided between the state and the several counties. The amount paid by the state since 1885 under this act amounts to $10,525,000, more than $650,000 annually.

HELPING THE TOWNSHIPS.

Just as the burden of taxation has been liften to the shoulders of the state to that extent have the townships, cities and counties been aided and overburdened real estate owners assisted. In the two items of indigent insane and public schools, the state pays out of its treasury nearly $8,000,000 a year. To that extent every home-owner in the commonwealth is correspondingly benefitted.

By the Revenue Act of June 8th, 1891, three-fourth of the personal property tax is returned to the respective counties. The amount returned for the year ending November 30th, 1895, at the close of the Democratic administration was $1,575,019.70. The amount of personal tax returned to the several counties for the year ending November 30th, 1901, was $2,572,675.00.

Under the act of June 9th, 1891, the liquor licenses were taken from the state and given to the different localities. This was an additional benefit to the taxpayer because prior to that all liquor licenses has been paid into the state treasury. They amount to about $2,000,000 annually.

In addition to all these things the state pays the entire cost of the judiciary which amounts to upwards of half a million annually.

INTERESTING FIGURES.

The following is a partial list of the amount paid out of the treasury of the state for the benefit of the different localities and municipalities:

Amount paid annually since 1883, for the indigent insane	$658,000
Amount paid annually for common schools	7,015,720
Amount of personal tax returned	2,572,675
Liquor licenses diverted from the state to the local treasuries	2,000,000
Amount paid to support the judiciary, annually	652,662
The amount paid annually by the state for local purposes	$12,898,057
Annual saving on account of the exemption from taxation of real estate, horses and cattle, and trades, occupations and professions	7,000,000
Total annual saving to the respective localities annually, since the Republicans assumed the control of the state affairs	$19,898,057

Prior to the passage of the Act of 1885 the whole amount of moneyed capital returned for the purpose of state taxation was but $145,000,000. In that year, even under the imperfect working of the act, the amount returned for taxation was $395,000,000, an increase of $250,000,000. According to the auditor general's report of 1903 the amount of the four mill tax on personal property amounted to $2,563,375.02, and of this tax there was returned to the several counties $2,572,675.42.

These facts and figures speak for themselves. They are more impressive than any words could possibly be in demonstrating what the Republican party has done in the way of lifting the burden of state taxation from the shoulders of the small home owner and farmer.

WHAT CORPORATIONS PAY.

The total revenue of the state during the year ending December 31, 1901, was $17,727,[illegible]. Of this amount $10,307,135 was derived directly from the corporations by the various forms of taxation imposed upon these artificial bodies.

The only direct taxation affecting the individual was that upon money at interest, from which the state collected $2,563,375, as stated above. This in reality is not a state but a local tax, collected by the state and returned to the various municipalities. The aggregate revenue of the commonwealth for 1901 after deducting the personal tax refunded was $15,[illegible],757, of which amount the corporations paid $10,307,135; $2,152,291 was derived from licenses; $1,282,082 from the tax on collateral inheritance. These three items amounted to $13,[illegible],716, leaving the sum of $1,162,041 received from a variety of sources none of them affecting the individual citizen.

It will be seen therefore, that out of the entire revenue of the commonwealth the only portion that could be contorted into a direct tax upon the citizen was that part of the money at interest not returned to the municipalities amounting to one-fourth of the total collected from that source and amounting to the insignificant sum of about 10 cents per annum for each person."

BROWN'S LABOR RECORD

He Has Always Defended the Rights of the Workingman.

Hon. W. M. Brown, candidate for lieutenant governor, has always been the friend of labor. He is a self-made man himself, having been a sheep-herder on the plains when he was 15 years of age.

On March 11 1897 (while a member of the senate), on the discussion of the resolution to investigate the industrial conditions in the bituminous coal region, Senator Brown offered the following amendment:

"That a committee of three of the house and two of the senate be appointed to investigate the anthracite coal regions under the resolution, and a committee of three of the house and two of the senate be appointed to investigate the bituminous coal region, with the recommendation that members of both houses be selected from the standing committees of both houses on mines and mining."

Later, in the discussion on the same resolution, Mr. Brown said: "Mr. President, I stated yesterday, when this resolution was referred to the committee on mines and mining, that I was in favor of the resolution. I was in favor of the investigation. I meant what I said then. I mean it now. If these people want investigation, I am perfectly willing to give it to them in a business way. I desire to disclaim any factional idea as controlling this important question. This affects the homes and interests of labor classes in this comonwealth. I do not wish to pose as a demagogue, but if anything can be done in any way to alleviate any suffering, or correct any evils that may arise, I believe that it should be done."

Clings to His Misery.

"Ah," he sighed, "I was happier when I was poor."

"Well," they answered coldly, "it is always possible for a man to become poor again."

But somehow the idea did not seem to impress him favorably.—Chicago Post.

Spilled Milk.

De cow kick de milk over kase she ain't got no sense, en folks stan' roun' en cry 'bout it kase dey in de same fix ez de cow.—Atlanta Constitution.

The muscles of a bird's wing are twenty times more powerful, proportionately speaking, than those of a man's arm.

DOLLARS AND CENTS TO THE VOTERS

Every County Receives More Than It Pays Into the Treasury.

RESULT OF REPUBLICAN RULE

Figures From Official Sources Which Cannot Be Denied—The Corporation Taxes Help Every Township and Village In the State Under the Republican System of Finances.

Harrisburg, Oct. 11.—Here is a statement that is at once startling and striking. It comes from official sources:

"There is not a single county in Pennsylvania which does not get directly back from the state treasury more money than the state collects from all its citizens, excepting so far as some of them may be indirectly taxed as stockholders in banks, railroads and other corporations. The largest excess repaid to the counties goes to the less wealthy ones having the smallest proportion of property subject to state tax in relation to their population."

SOME REPUBLICAN FACTS.

This is a sample of what the Republican party has done and is doing for the people of Pennsylvania. It is only one reason why Judge Pennypacker should be elected and the Democrats defeated, because they left a state debt of $40,000,000 to be paid off by the other fellows.

The following figures are taken from official records here in Harrisburg. They are given for the purpose of exhibiting more clearly the fact that the people get back more than they pay into the state treasury. How is it done? The corporations pay the taxes. What the individual citizen pays into the state treasury is for liquor licenses, mercantile tax, tax on money at interest, etc.

The first column in the following table represents the total amount paid into the state treasury from each county from all sources including personal property tax, tax on municipal loans, collateral inheritances, fees of public offices, writs, wills, deeds, etc., mercantile, liquor, licensed teams, brokers, peddlers and other kind of taxes. The second column includes the money returned to each county from the state in the shape of salary of judges, appropriations for hospitals and other institutions and for schools. The figures are for the year 1900.

SOME IMPRESSIVE FIGURES.

Adams	$55,076.87	$56,130.29
Allegheny	1,027,209.30	1,221,641.29
Armstrong	25,060.25	177,598.57
Beaver	27,301.76	129,584.73
Berks	139,719.11	255,498.00
Blair	39,656.25	189,571.58
Bradford	29,816.55	154,752.82
Bucks	79,077.77	192,301.17
Butler	27,256.19	131,740.93
Cambria	42,801.70	163,121.63
Cameron	3,712.50	21,073.03
Carbon	19,470.01	102,113.49
Centre	12,261.16	107,294.14
Chester	77,350.74	249,902.95
Clarion	12,158.75	100,262.60
Clearfield	21,560.62	167,284.21
Clinton	15,716.39	69,342.25
Columbia	18,081.30	96,990.46
Crawford	33,122.23	182,102.50
Cumberland	37,170.93	117,357.90
Dauphin	76,913.66	236,985.63
Delaware	90,158.95	175,911.73
Elk	10,694.28	66,569.16
Erie	73,833.41	225,631.87
Fayette	59,833.10	210,650.74
Forest	2,739.63	26,646.13
Franklin	32,450.75	117,795.33
Fulton	2,252.31	27,362.71
Greene	13,090.98	83,834.53
Huntingdon	12,000.45	88,100.52
Indiana	11,599.44	108,212.42
Jefferson	16,982.20	112,228.55
Juniata	5,323.40	38,938.80
Lackawanna	112,619.76	357,651.13
Lancaster	172,437.01	389,432.12
Lawrence	32,304.11	86,594.82
Lebanon	36,707.92	128,743.82
Lehigh	79,706.12	309,527.87
Luzerne	179,027.59	494,321.67
Lycoming	46,954.47	181,448.87
McKean	31,760.36	114,880.33
Mercer	22,175.01	135,223.93
Mifflin	17,650.66	44,338.77
Monroe	11,696.06	50,969.72
Montgomery	162,266.74	814,449.92
Montour	7,660.67	38,419.44
Northampton	69,503.85	170,961.00
North'mberl'd	56,503.85	176,961.00
Perry	8,083.25	66,111.50
Philadelphia	3,220,760.04	3,289,490.64
Pike	3,518.06	26,876.09
Potter	6,565.68	76,829.87
Schuylkill	115,014.71	389,308.68
Snyder	4,986.63	44,869.39
Somerset	16,927.08	107,593.00
Sullivan	3,770.41	34,534.94
Susquehanna	17,586.65	115,978.34
Tioga	17,608.96	132,707.85
Union	10,639.48	49,159.46
Venango	25,277.20	122,321.30
Warren	15,001.57	101,310.52
Washington	62,212.83	204,451.91
Wayne	14,872.58	83,486.39
Westmoreland	72,214.83	[illegible]
Wyoming	9,417.96	47,193.20
York	81,312.63	[illegible]

From this it appears that there is no county in Pennsylvania which pays into the state treasury as much in taxes as it receives back in various ways by the state to be turned into the county treasury for the purposes of reducing local taxation. In other words, under the state tax laws enacted by the Republican party in Pennsylvania, the corporations pay the entire expense of carrying on the state government and pay into the state treasury $7,481,484 besides, which is returned back to the counties.

Reduced Rates to Cleveland, Ohio.

On account of the General Missionary Convention of the Methodist Episcopal Church, at Cleveland, Ohio, October 21 to 24, the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will sell excursion tickets to Cleveland, October 20 and 21, good to return, leaving Cleveland until October 27, inclusive, from all stations on its lines, at reduced rates.

DUMAS ON SNAKES.

A Characteristic Story of the Impecunious French Author.

When M. de Villemessant was founding Le Grand Journal, he wrote to Dumas, asking for his assistance. Dumas at once prepared a romance in six volumes. In the meantime the editor asked him for some articles or causeries, which were to be published immediately. "I have the very thing!" cried Dumas. "I was just about to start on a whole series about snakes." "On snakes?" "Yes. I have the entire subject at my fingers' ends. I spent half my life studying them. There's not a soul who knows anything about the dear, interesting little creatures. You will find it will be a great success—this article." The editor, half convinced, agreed to accept this article "on snakes," saying to himself, "After all, Dumas is very likely to hit on something effective." "If you want a little cash in advance, you can draw on me." "I have plenty," said Dumas, "for the first time in my life, I confess; but, still, I really have enough."

They parted, and the editor returned to his office. On arriving there he found Alexander's secretary waiting for him with the following paper, ready signed:

> Received the sum of 50 napoleons on account of my story. A hearty squeeze of the hand. A. D.

The next day the secretary arrived with the first feuilleton and a letter, which ran:

> My Dear Friend—Be kind enough to hand the bearer the sum of 9 napoleons. A. D.

The very same evening came a dispatch from Havre:

> On receipt of this please send 20 napoleons to my lodgings at Frascati. A thousand thanks. A. D.

An hour later came another:

> My Dear Boy—I should have said 12, not 20, napoleons. You are my best friend. The feuilleton is on the road. A. DUMAS.

The finale of this capital story is no less characteristic. The feuilleton arrived by post on the following day and was found to contain exactly four lines of Dumas' composition, two at the beginning and two at the end of the paper. Thus it ran: "I copy from my good friend, Dr. Hoefer, the following particulars about snakes." Then came a long essay on that subject, all copied out in his own neat handwriting and closed by this original remark: "In my next I will deal with the boa constrictor, the most curious of all the snakes."—Black and White.

BIRD DOGS.

Some of the Almost Human Work These Clever Canines Perform.

Roading denotes that a dog is following a trail toward the birds by their foot scent, as a man in an analogous manner might follow a flock of sheep by watching their tracks.

Drawing denotes that a dog is approaching birds by a scent in the air, as a man might follow a flock of sheep by the long line of dust hovering over and around the trail. Drawing is considered a much superior manner to roading. It is commonly marked by greater accuracy, quickness of execution and dash of manner.

Pointing is the step which the dog makes when he has definitely located the birds or when he thinks he has done so. It is the preliminary pause to accurately determine the whereabouts of the hidden birds before he springs to capture. If he misjudges and springs in the wrong direction, all his pains and labor come to nothing. In his training he is encouraged to point, but is prohibited springing, so that after a time he makes his point and holds it stanchly.

If by any act, willful or otherwise, he alarms the birds and they take wing, it is called a flush. If the dog when going up wind on game flushes the birds, he commits an error. If under certain circumstances he flushes when going down the wind, the error may be excused on the ground that being up wind of them it was impossible to scent them and therefore impossible to know of their presence.—Outing.

A Human Paradox.

One often hears an amusing paradox—such as a brass tin whistle going around a square, a home whitewashed terra cotta, and "an awfully nice" thing. But it is not a common occurrence to come across a "black white man," and yet this phenomenon is to be seen almost any day in New York. The gentleman is said to be a colored minister in the city, and although in the distance he bears the outward resemblance of a white man—more especially on account of his pallid features and gray white hair—he is unmistakably of the colored race, and what is not the least remarkable is that in consonance with his paradoxical appearance he is wont to relish "hot ice cream puffs!"—New York Times.

Making a Mirror.

Here is the method used in the manufacture of a mirror: After the glass has been carefully polished on both sides it is laid on a firm table (usually of stone), with upturned edges, and one or more sheets of tin foil are laid upon the plate. Quicksilver is then spread over it and at once forms an amalgam with the tin, making a reflecting surface.

Naturally.

One Girl—Jack tried to kiss me last night.

Another—What in the world did you do?

"Oh, I was up in arms in a minute."—Smart Set.

A Definition.

Little Clarence—Pa, what is experience?

Mr. Callipers—Experience, my son, is the headaches you acquire from butting against the world.—Puck.

The Money-Back Cough Syrup.

Means a lot to people who are tired of experimenting with the "ordinary" cough preparations—you are not out a cent if Dr. George Leininger's Formal-de-hyde Cough Cure does not please you. It will cure consumption and all serious and stubborn lung and throat diseases. Sold at 25c on a guarantee by J. W. Voorhees.

KINGS AND QUEENS.

The king of England who could not speak the language of his kingdom was George I.

In the battle of Bosworth Field, 1485, a king was killed (Richard III.) and a king was crowned (Henry VII.).

The motto, "Dieu et Mon Droit," was first assumed by Edward III. of England when he took the title of king of France.

"Your majesty" as a royal title was assumed in England in 1527 by Henry VIII. The title before that was "your grace" or "your highness" for the king or queen.

William IV. was at the time when he succeeded to the throne the first William of Hanover, the second William of Ireland and the third William of Scotland.

Henry VIII. was the first to assume the title of king of Ireland. The title king of Great Britain was assumed by James VI. of Scotland when he became James I. of England.

Richard I. was the first to call himself king of England. Every king from William to Henry II. called himself king of the English. The title was assumed by Egbert, the first king of England, in 828.

King of France was a title borne by the monarchs of England for 432 years, and when Elizabeth became queen of England she was also "king of France," asserting that if she could not be a queen she would be king.

Prosperity In The West.

This has certainly been a most prosperous year for the western farmer, and in order to give people living in the East an opportunity to witness for themselves the present advantages of western farm life, the Nickel Plate Rd. has arranged a special roundtrip Homeseekers' excursion, leaving Buffalo October 21st, for the best farming sections all through the west, and Mr. R. E. Payne, Genl. Agt., 291 Main St., Buffalo, N. Y., will be pleased to answer all inquiries regarding same, if you are unable to secure this from your local agent, or C. C. Lowry, T. P. A., Holland, N. Y.

INCORPORATION NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that an application will be made to the Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, on Tuesday, the [illegible] day of November, 1902, by [illegible] I. A. Rockwell, W. [illegible] and [illegible], under the Act of Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act to provide for the incorporation and regulation of Natural Gas Companies," approved the 29th day of May, A. D. 1885, for the charter of an intended corporation to be called the Acme Gas Company of Turtle Point, Pa. The character and object thereof is for the purpose of producing, dealing in, transporting, storing and supplying natural gas. The places where its business in its various branches is to be conducted is in the Townships of ~~Annin~~ Liberty and Eldred, in the County of McKean and State of Pennsylvania, and for these purposes to have, possess and enjoy all the rights, benefits and privileges of the said Act of Assembly.

Dated October 8th, 1902.

C. W. Catlin,
Solicitor.

In the matter of the Estate of George H. [illegible] Parker, deceased. | In the Orphan's Court of McKean County. No. 57, June term 1902.

In the matter of the exceptions to the first and final account of Edgar D. Preston, administrator, of the estate of the said decedent.

The undersigned, having been appointed auditor to hear and determine the questions raised by exceptions filed to the above account, hereby gives notice that he will attend to the duties of his appointment on Tuesday, the 18th day of November, 1902, at 10 o'clock a. m., at the office of Gorton & Richmond, in the borough of Smethport, when and where all parties interested may be heard.

T. F. Richmond,
Auditor.

Administrator's Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of T. H. Cordukes, late of Aiken, township of Keating, McKean county, Pennsylvania, deceased, have been granted to J. H. Ehret, residing in said township, county and state, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment at once, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

J. H. Ehret,
Administrator.

Aiken, Pa., Sept. 15, 1902.

Notice of Administration.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration have been granted by the Register of Wills of McKean county in the estate of T. J. Powers, formerly a resident of Bradford City, late of the City of Buffalo, New York, deceased, to the undersigned. All parties having any claims against estate of said decedent are requested to present the same, duly authenticated, for settlement and those knowing themselves indebted to such estate are requested to make payment.

W. H. Powers,
Executor.

Bradford, Pa., Sept. 16, 1902.

Administrators' Notice.

Notice is hereby given that letters of administration on the estate of C. W. Lilgendahl, late of Smethport, McKean county, Pa., deceased, have been granted to Inga M. Lilgendahl and Ralph E. Burdick, residing in said borough, county and state, to whom all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make payment at once, and those having claims or demands will make known the same without delay.

Inga M. Lilgendahl,
Ralph E. Burdick,
Administrators.

Smethport, Pa, Oct. 7, 1902.

Model Restaurant.

Warm Meals and Quick Lunches at all hours.

We serve to please the people with the best the market affords.

Cigars, Tobacco,
Candies & Ice Cream.
Oysters in season.
Give us a call.

Harrington & Welch.

DENTISTRY.

Modern, scientific and up-to-date.
Painless extraction of teeth. Over 25 years' experience.
Satisfaction guaranteed.

DR. F. C. PIERCE,
Smethport, Pa.

F. W. CROWLEY,
Fine Tailoring,
ELDRED, PA.
Our facilities are unexcelled
Satisfaction guaranteed.

WE NEVER TIRE

talking about our teas and coffee.

We know we have got good stuff and we want you to know it, too, if you are not yet a drinker of our delicious teas and coffees.

We solicit a trial on the fairest terms, money back if they don't please. Don't grumble at the low price. The article is all right, if we say so.

Remember

our store closes at 8 p. m. Except Saturday.

J. COLEGROVE,
SMETHPORT, PA.
Next to Bank.

What Do You Want?

If it is anything in the plumbing line I have it, from a 10 cent nozzle to a Steam water heater. It makes no difference what you want I can furnish it. If it is not in stock I can get it for you in the shortest possible time.

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